

Weather

Fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 76.3 and the minimum 53.4 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 52.7 and 46.6.

THE CHINA PRESS

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A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

MORE TIME ASKED BY LLOYD GEORGE FOR THE BIG FOUR

Agreement On All Points Soon To Be Reached, He Intimates

PARIS OPTIMISTIC

French Views Hopeful On Saar Basin And Rhine Bank Questions

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 8.—Mr. Lloyd George, who is being much interviewed by the French press, begs the public to give the Big Four another fortnight's credit—not too much for those who have assumed the gigantic task of rebuilding the old world. An agreement will soon be reached on every question concerning Germany. *Press Is Optimistic*

The French press generally becomes more optimistic, stating that the Council has reached a decision on the military neutralisation of the left bank of the Rhine and cession to France of territorial rights over the Saar coal mines.

With regard to reparation, the French papers allege that out of every year's contribution by Germany France will get 55 percent. This annual payment will vary in amount each year, the exact sum being fixed by experts every twelve months.

The King of Belgium has left for Brussels by aeroplane, satisfied with the impression he has received.

Effect On Germany

Paris, April 7.—After the signature of the Spa agreement the German plenipotentiary declared that the measures adopted will tend to tranquillise the spirit of the German people and the Government will make an effort to facilitate the transport of the Polish troops by every means.

It is estimated that, at the rate of six trains a day, the transport of General Haller's forces, with material, would require about two months.

Paderewski Arrives

Mr. Paderewski, the Polish Premier, has arrived in Paris to plead his country's cause and to justify Poland's claims and aspirations.

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 7.—Reuter's Agency learns on reliable authority that Spain has adhered to the League of Nations and considers herself from now on politically and economically within the orbit of the Allied and Associated Powers.

A note to that effect was addressed by the Spanish Ambassador in Paris on March 29 to President Wilson in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Commission of the Peace Conference for organising the League of Nations. Spain is thus the first among neutral nations to enter the League.

MESOPOTAMIA RAIL LINE BEING PUSHED FORWARD

Traffic To Bagdad Is Resumed And Service Is Possible Far As Nassibin

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 7.—Traffic on the Bagdad railway has been resumed. The Taurus can be crossed and a train service is possible as far as Nassibin, 150 kilometers from Mosul.

Construction work is being pushed forward with a view to opening the line to the Persian Gulf. A limited number of trains can get as far as Tekrit.

JAURES DEMONSTRATION FINDS PARIS APATHETIC

Commemorative Exercises Given For Murdered Socialist Not Particularly Imposing

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 7.—The great socialist demonstration in Paris in honor of the noted socialist, M. Jaures, who was murdered in 1914, and as a mark of reprobation of his assailant, proved less imposing than expected, the public generally being apathetic.

The meeting which was intended to follow the demonstration was forbidden by the Police.

Special Vice Committee And S.V.C. Investigation Authorised By Ratepayers

Voters Also Endorse Award To Men On War Service; Council Upheld In Tram Extension Matter

may soon be found whereby this end may be achieved.

Municipal Activities

With these introductory remarks I pass on to a review of Municipal activities in 1918. The several parts of the Report for the year have been in your hands for some little while and as the record of matters Municipal therein contained is more than usually comprehensive I do not propose to address you at such length as has been customary in the past.

The period of comparative tranquillity that we have enjoyed, since the days of the "Chao Ho" incident at the close of 1915, was broken in April by the risqué coal disturbance, followed shortly afterwards by the disturbance of the mendicant hawkers of foodstuffs. The circumstances attending these disturbances and the regrettable Sino-Japanese disturbances in the Hongkew District in July are so fresh in the memories of us all and are dealt with so fully in Part I of the Report that I need now say but a few words in reference thereto. We are aware that our decision not to enforce the increased license fee which precipitated the hawkers' disturbance was at the time the subject of some adverse criticism; there were we believe those who characterised our action as weak, but in our considered opinion the enforcement of the increased fee, in the face of the conviction that it would indeed entail hardship, would have been a blunder that would almost certainly have been followed by consequences of a really serious character.

I shall have occasion to refer to the Hongkew disturbances in the course of my remarks when introducing Resolution V.

China's War Measures

I have little to add to what is recorded in the Report on the subject of China's war measures. As you are aware considerable prominence was given in June to the reported intention of the Chinese Government to deport enemy subjects, and preparations accordingly were made by your Council to give immediate effect, within the Settlement, to any measures that might be promulgated in this connection. For reasons with which we are not concerned deportation fell through, but the preparations then made have recently been applied, with the necessary modifications, to the repatriation of enemy subjects, which was carried out from the Head Repatriation Office established inside the Settlement at No. 121 Bubbling Well Road, with our assent, as a matter of convenience and as a measure of co-operation with the Chinese Government.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Pearce moving the appointment of Sir Havilland to occupy the chair. This was seconded by Mr. Ezra. Resolutions 2 and 3, naming Mr. E. L. Allen as secretary and moving the adoption of the usual rules of procedure, were then put by Mr. Pearce, being seconded by Mr. Ezra, and were passed, after which the report and accounts for 1918 were presented.

RESOLUTION IV.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Council, moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:

The great conflict of arms that has disturbed the peace of the universe for the past four years and more is at an end, and we meet today under conditions that are far brighter than those under which we have met annually since March, 1914. True it is that a great part of the world is still in the turmoil of unrest but we are hopeful of the future: we believe that sane counsel must predominate in the adjustment of world problems, that socialistic upheaval must yield to socialistic reform and that peace on a firm and lasting basis will soon be established.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there can be no doubt that peace will bring with it an era of unparalleled industrial development, an era in which, with her vast undeveloped resources, China should take no unimportant part, and an era which presents her with a unique opportunity of rising from the mire of political and financial bankruptcy into which she has sunk so deep, provided she will settle her internal differences and establish a good and progressive government. This great and unique opportunity cannot be allowed to pass. If China does not seize it or her own will, she will be taken by others who will seize it for her, take her in hand and by good administration seek to raise her to that place which she should unquestionably occupy in the comity of nations. It behoves China to set her house in order and I am sure that I am voicing your sentiments when I state that we earnestly hope that some means

(Continued on Page 4)

The Last Moments Of Wilhelm As Kaiser Of Germany



LAST PHOTO OF WILHELM AS KAISER. This remarkable photograph is the last one made of Wilhelm Hohenzollern as Emperor of Germany. The photo was made at Spa, Belgium, a few hours previous to his abdication and flight to Holland. The ex-Kaiser is shown on the extreme left wearing an Austrian uniform, talking with Von Hintz. In the center is shown the former Emperor of Austria wearing the uniform of a German officer. The others are members of the ex-Kaiser's personal staff, many of whom accompanied him in his flight to Holland.

Hongkong To Begin Saving Of Daylight

Scheme Adopted By Chamber Of Commerce And Will Be Begun May 1

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 9.—The Chamber of Commerce proposes to adopt daylight-saving from May 1 until September 30 by putting the clock forward one hour at midnight on April 30.

CHINESE UNIT RETURNS FROM SERVICE IN SIBERIA

Party Of 13, Division Of Soochow Hospital Unit, Arrived On Penza Yesterday

After six months of service with the American Red Cross in Vladivostok ten Chinese nurses, two doctors and a druggist, part of the Soochow Hospital Unit which left here for Siberia last September, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning on the Penza after many varied experiences. Miss Mary A. Hood, R.N., was in charge of the party.

The Chinese were last stationed at the Hospital For Refugees, Vladivostok, where they constituted an efficient section of the personnel in charge of the female department of 125 beds, working under Dr. Ethel Folk of Soochow, who is the director of the female wards.

When they arrived in Vladivostok early in October, the Chinese were quartered in box cars where they held daily clinics averaging 100 patients. The Chinese girls—doctors, nurses and pharmacists—lived in the box cars in which the clinics were held.

Later the American Red Cross transformed the barracks at Vladivostok into the present completely equipped Hospital For Refugees with its male and female departments totaling 250 beds. Here the work of the Chinese unit was the occasion of high praise from doctors in charge and Red Cross officials.

The Hospital For Refugees plays a prominent part in the American Red Cross organization at Vladivostok. Hundreds of patients are treated daily in the clinics and an average of five operations are performed daily.

The returning unit left for Soochow yesterday and will rejoin the staff of the Soochow Hospital.

Return Of Kiaochow Urged In Message

Local Commercial Bodies Wire Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George And Orlando

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 7.—The Farman Aerobus Goliat conveying passengers left an aerodrome near Paris today and landed three hours later at Brussels.

Paris Travelers Take Aerobus To Brussels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 7.—The Farman Aerobus Goliat conveying passengers left an aerodrome near Paris today and landed three hours later at Brussels.

Enemy Deportation Celebrated By Tiffin

To celebrate the deportation of the first two batches of enemy subjects, Mr. Shen Pao-chang, mayor of Shanghai City and director of the first embarkation depot, Nantao, gave a luncheon at the depot yesterday to over 40 Chinese members of the staff of the Repatriation Bureau. The depot will be handed back to the authorities of the Poo Yi Industrial Home.

KOREA HAS FORMED OWN GOVERNMENT, IT IS ANNOUNCED

Peking Message Says That Directing Body Has Been Formed

LOOK TO PARIS

Utterances At Conference Have Fanned Flame Of Revolt

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 9.—Korean sources state that the following Provisional Government was announced in Seoul yesterday.

Director, Li Dong-hwi. State Affairs, Li Seung-man. Home Affairs, An Chang-ho and Cho Sung-hwan. Foreign Affairs, Par Kyo-nman and Kim Kyu-sik.

Finance, Li Si-young and Li Choon-sook. Communications, Moon Chang-pum and Hyun Soon.

Missionary Is Arrested

Seoul, April 8.—As a result of domiciliary visits, one American missionary has been arrested in connection with the riots in Korea.

(Special Correspondence)

Seoul, April 9.—Statements that have come from the Peace Conference at Paris since the termination of the war and utterances of President Wilson at Paris while the Peace Conference has been in progress have been a tremendous factor among the various causes that led to the revolution in Korea. Koreans felt that conditions in their country were unknown to the rest of the world and what statesmen have had to say touching on "fair play" for smaller nations gave basic to the belief that Korea had only to let the rest of the world know that Japanese domination was hateful to have their grievances taken up and dealt with at Paris.

Revolt No Longer Passive

Present indications are that the revolt is no longer to be passive and the injunctions of those who at first held sway over the people to make no show of force in carrying out their purpose are to be ignored. This is indicated by developments in recent riots in smaller communities near Seoul. In these when the Japanese military and police sought to quell disturbances they were met with resistance. Throngs armed with clubs, sythes and weapons of like nature turned on those whom they regarded as oppressors with no little consequent bloodshed.

An immediate result of this change in the character of the revolt came when Japan this week ordered the embarkation of six additional battalions of troops and 400 gendarmes to Korea. It was announced by the war office at Tokio when this was done that the insurrection had spread over the entire peninsula and the agreement carried the intimation that Bolshevik influence had begun to play a part in the insurrection.

Spectacular Blaze In Downtown District

Fire In Alley Off Shanse Road Causes Much Damage Before Brought Under Control

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 6.—The indications of China's resolution to break all her political and economical fetters have culminated in a long communication issued by the Chinese delegation in Paris calling for the nullification of the famous Twenty-One Demands and the abrogation of the forced Japanese notes and treaties of 1915 as being incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations.

China claims complete autonomy to direct her own destiny, pointing to the irredentism raising its head in Korea, Manchuria and Shantung.

FEES FOR DEPOSITIONS IN BASEBALL LIBEL SUITS NOT CONSIDERED COSTS

Judge Lobinger Over-Rules Motion Brought Against Mr. J. I. Ezra By Mr. Merriman

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 9.—Judge Charles S. Lobinger of the United States Court for China handed down a decision yesterday over-ruling the motion filed against Mr. Judah I. Ezra by Mr. W. L. Merriman asking that "the necessary expenses" incurred in taking depositions in the baseball libel case be paid by Mr. Ezra.

The motion was filed for Mr. Merriman by his attorneys Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, after the libel suits brought by Mr. Ezra and others against Mr. Merriman were dismissed. The attorneys requested that the expenses of taking depositions be regarded as court costs to be paid by Mr. Ezra.

The motion was filed for Mr. Merriman by his attorneys Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, after the libel suits brought by Mr. Ezra and others against Mr. Merriman were dismissed. The attorneys requested that the expenses of taking depositions be regarded as court costs to be paid by Mr. Ezra.

The Court held that the cause was dismissed before trial, no depositions were offered in evidence and consequently none could be admitted.

(Continued on Page 4)

WILL SET CLOCKS AHEAD SATURDAY AT MIDNIGHT

Daylight Saving To Be Formally Inaugurated When Customs Clock Is Advanced One Hour

The hands of the clock in the tower of the Customs House will be advanced one hour at midnight Saturday, when Shanghai will officially inaugurate the daylight saving program.

Notices to the effect were published yesterday by Commissioner of Customs R. H. B. Wade after he had received the request from the British Chamber of Commerce advising him of the endorsement of the daylight saving scheme by the Chambers of Commerce, Municipal Council and business houses.

The setting ahead of the Customs clock Saturday night will mark the first attempt in Shanghai to promulgate the daylight saving system although many local firms annually follow the general principle by shorting hours during the Summer months.

Czech Representatives Denies False Rumors

The following statement is made by Mr. M. Engel, representative in Shanghai of the Czech-Slovak Government.

Continually reports are being spread among the Russian people, that the Czech-Slovak army is about to leave Siberia. From official sources we are informed now that all these reports are absolutely without foundation. Those leaving Russia now are only invalids and men beyond 40 years of age who are being demobilized.

The whole of the Czech-Slovak army will remain in Siberia and is at present being concentrated at Omsk and Irkutsk in order to safeguard that part of the frontier. Continually the Czech-Slovak Government is represented upon the Inter-Allied Committee, which forms the Supreme Control in railway matters in Siberia.

Harbin, March 31.—Mr. Ch. Pergel, the Diplomatic Envoy of the Czech-Slovak Republic in America, wires:

"The conditions in Czech-Slovak satisfactory. Don't believe the reports about Masaryk's resignation."

Harbin, April 2.—The report about Dr. Masaryk's resignation is absolutely false and due to German propaganda. At home all in best order. The National Assembly is preparing a public issue of all Masaryk's writings.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Returned students in Peking from Europe and America definitely announced their political platform Tuesday, following a meeting at the Tsing Hua College. They demanded the immediate union of the country, the elimination of military rule and the establishment of civil administration, the unification of currency system, the freedom of speech and press, the abolition of the rights of extraterritoriality, the destruction of the so-called sphere of influence and the opposition against the claim for special privileges in China.

Because of the request for protection of the Chinese residents in Siam, the Cabinet will discuss the possibility of the appointment of a Chinese Minister to Siam at a subsequent meeting.

Twice the Government has telegraphed to General Yang Chen-hsin, Tuchun of Sinkiang, and General Chen Yi, Resident Commissioner of Urga, to ascertain the whereabouts of General Chang Ching-tung, stationed at Alai, who is reported to have been killed during the mutiny of Chinese troops at Alai.

Mediators over the question of the Eighth Year Domestic Loan favor the postponement of the issuance until the conclusion of internal peace, when the issue will be brought up in connection with the reconstruction and domestic loans.

The suggestion to appoint Mr. Chang Shao-ching as an investigation Commissioner for Shensi and then have him succeed General Chen Shu-fang as Shensi Tuchun is being carefully considered by the President and the Cabinet.

Mr. Chiang Chuan-hsiang, the Chinese Minister to Tokyo, telegraphed that he is leaving Tokyo for Peking Friday via Dalian.

Mr. Ne Mo-tu, the Mongolian member of the Old Parliament in Canton, and others have advised the Mongols not to sever their allegiance with the Peking Government. He has asked the Chinese Consul at Irkutsk to report on the present condition in that dependency.

As a result of the suspension of the work of suppressing the bandits in Western Hupeh on account of the skirmishes between the North and the South, brigandage is again infesting the district. The provincial authorities, in compliance with the request of the local organisations, have instructed the military officers at the front to negotiate with the Southern authorities for the joint suppression of the outlaws.

Missionaries Find Real 'Wolf Boy' In India



"WOLF BOY" OF INDIA.

This little boy was actually found living with a pack of wolves in India. An Englishman while hunting ran down a pack of wolves in a cave and found a human child among them. The Englishman killed the wolves and took the naked youngster, who was well nourished, to the Methodist Century Commission at Alligarh, India, where he is being cared for and taught civilized ways. It is believed the boy was the child of one of the temple women at Brindabala, India, near the jungle where he was found. She probably left him to die, this callous method of getting rid of unwanted offspring being all too common in India. The unfortunate youngster was no doubt rescued and suckled by a female wolf, whose maternal instinct was stronger than that of the real mother.

The House Of Glass'

Dominated by Miss Molly Mallin, Mr. Frank Wilcox and Mr. William D. Howard, with Mr. G. A. Forbes playing an excellent character part that called for difficult acting, "The House of Glass," played to a small house at the Lyceum Theater last night, was one of the best productions staged by the Frawley Company since the opening a week ago.

Miss Mallin had the opportunity of a mighty-emotional role and she handled it excellently. Her scenes with Mr. Wilcox in the second and third acts and her individual work in the final act brought her hearty applause.

In the role of Harvey Lake, the successful railroad man, who did not know his wife's secret, Mr. Wilcox again proved himself a finished actor. He handled his lines with ease and his situations with dexterity.

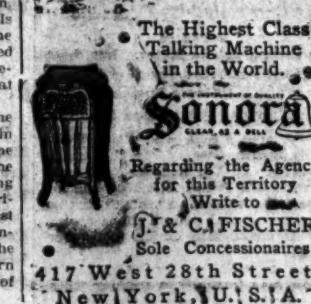
Mr. Howard, as McClellan, was the third prominent figure in the production and Mr. Forbes rounded out the leads.

Messrs. Vere Mathews, Reynolds, Donisthorpe and Garry McCarry and Miss Florence Chapman, in important minor roles that excellently balanced the production, allowed the Company to again delightfully stage a standard play.

The Company has announced a change of program tonight. "It Pays to Advertise" is the offering.

Literary Department Of Club Meets Today

Members of the literary department of the American Women's Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be in charge of Miss Reid, who will be assisted by Miss Oldroyd, Miss Bosworth and Mrs. Tsu. The topic for discussion today will be the classes of society in China and the living conditions of the rich, the middle class and the poor.



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News Briefs

The Treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges with thanks further donations for the Mary Pitcher Memorial Fund, amounting to £1,000.44 from the following friends in China and U.S.A. Mrs. Galtier, Mr. Wong Hang-tung, Mr. E. H. Alexander, Mr. G. E. Parich, Mrs. Kate Jones, Rev. and Mrs. Kasper, Mrs. B. S. Mel, Mrs. G. M. Asper, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Van Norden, the Misses Keefer, Mrs. E. M. Kneen, Mrs. Wm. Elder, Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Mrs. C. P. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. W. J. Barrie, Chinese friends per Dr. Pitcher, Mrs. L. S. Abby and three anonymous friends.

The American Post Office announces that mails to be sent by the Canadian Pacific liner Montague will close at 5 p.m.

Three armed robbers found guilty of murder participated in a recent robbery committed on a pavilion on Yunnan Road were sentenced by the Mixed Court yesterday to be handed over to the military authorities for capital punishment.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, Vice-Consul in the Shipping Department of the United States Consulate at Shanghai, left yesterday for Sydney, Australia, where he will take up similar duties at the American Consulate there. He will be succeeded here by Mr. E. Taylor, formerly of Sydney.

Mr. Fu Shao-en, one of the best known local bankers, has been appointed Chinese manager of the Commercial Bank of China by its board of directors. Mr. Fu holds numerous other positions of importance, among which are compradore of the Asia Banking Corporation, chairman of the board of directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, director of the Hanayelping Coal and Iron Company and Government Liquidator of several native banks at Shanghai.

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok on the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Pensa was Sir Charles Eliot of Hongkong.

What is called Charlie Chaplin's "moral picture," the first of a series the comedian is producing himself is "A Dog's Life," said to be one of the greatest laugh makers ever screened. The picture is to be the main offering at the Apollo Theater, beginning April 14. The picture is to be seen through a week's engagement.

The tender for passengers for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services steamer Montague, which will be despatched from Woosung for Vancouver, B. C. tomorrow, will leave the Municipal jets tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The vessel is due at Woosung at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning and the inward passengers and mails are expected to reach the Municipal jets at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild has been postponed to April 23.

Under the direction of Miss Newcomb, an exhibition of dancing will be held at the Lyceum Theater this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Proceeds of the performance will be turned over to the funds for Disabled and Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the S.V.C. will meet today at 6 o'clock at the south room, Town Hall, to discuss the field maneuvers to be held Saturday. The meeting will be open to members of the Corps.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—From home leave, Mr. J. Watt, to chief officer of the Kweilin; chief engineer of the Hsinming, Mr. Arch Lang, transferred to the Kuanlung; chief engineer of the Kwangtung, Mr. John Reid, on sick leave; from home leave, Mr. David C. Sherer, to second engineer of the Hainchang; acting second engineer of the Hsinming, Mr. J. D. Richards, to third engineer.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Mr. F. Dunstan appointed third engineer of the Lienho; from sick leave, second officer of the Yusung, Mr. W. J. Lawrence, to the Loongwo; second officer of the Loongwo, Mr. W. Henderson, on sick leave.

Specials Smoker

The Shanghai Specials "Sing-Song" stunt on its repeat performance at the Cercle Sportif last night went with just the same swing that made the first show such a great success. The program was arranged in exactly the same way as at the Lyceum Theater. Tables and chairs took the place of the usual stalls and the boys were for ever travelling round and dispensing the cup that cheers.

Two new turns appeared in part one. Phil Carlton, the popular manager of the Frawley Company, told stories and sang and he made such a hit that at one time it was doubtful if the rest of the program would go through. Mr. Stevens, a newcomer to Shanghai, made his first appearance locally and showed that he possesses a fine tenor voice.

Again the "Policemen's" Chorus from the "Pirates of Penzance" proved to be the most popular and Harry Landers took the part of the sergeant to perfection. Captain Barrett did "Smiles" with variations.

Part two was taken up with the "Specials Revue" and it raced its way well into the favor of the audience. The girls danced with plenty of rhythm and appeal and they were encored on every appearance.

At the conclusion of the performance Mr. A. L. Anderson made a short speech thanking all those who helped and especially the committee of the Cercle Sportif.

Lloyd's Weekly

The Shanghai Stage and Weekly Cinema Review will appear next month as "Lloyd's Weekly, Shanghai." The new publication will be under the sole direction of Mr. George T. Lloyd, who has been in journalistic work in the Far East for fifteen years. The publication, it is announced will have a vigorous British policy. It will be retained on Sunday at ten cents a copy. Referee, Mr. G. M. Billings.



Rugby Football

The rugby football game between Shanghai and United Services teams was played yesterday on the Police ground. The weather was gloriously fine and the turf in splendid condition. It brought back pleasant memories to see a display of rugger here.

Shanghai kicked off. To begin with the game was tremendously fast if a trifle scrapping. The forwards on the Services were very good and the Club's halves had few opportunities of opening up the game for their three-quarters.

Rugger made a delightful run and was all fit. After 20 minutes of play the Services got over for a try which was converted. Score 5 points to nil. Almost immediately afterwards they were over again. This time the try was not converted. Half time score—Services 4, Shanghai 6.

On restarting, the Services were for a time right on top, the halves and three-quarters combining excellently. They scored two more tries, neither of which, however, was converted. Score—14-6.

Shanghai now pulled themselves together and Westcott, McCulloch and McMeekin were seen to great advantage.

Shanghai scored twice but neither try was converted. The final score was United Services 14, Shanghai 8.

Taking the game on the whole it was well contested.

The Services of course were the better trained and there was hardly a weak spot in the team. McMeekin although carrying too much load—Rodger, McCulloch, Westcott, Linton, Capt. Gillespie and Howell's were seen to advantage for the locals.

The game was contested in the best possible spirit and there was not a single foul in the game. Mr. Billings made a most capable referee.

Shanghai took the field as under: L. G. Westcott (back); N. P. Thommen, W. McCulloch, H. W. P. McMeekin and H. D. Rodger (three-quarters); N. C. Wilson and W. Linton (halves); A. F. Catlin, I. A. Donnelly, Capt. A. D. Gillespie, W. G. Holler, W. Howells, R. Jewes, J. S. Law and J. W. Webster (Capt.). Referee, Mr. G. M. Billings.

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First Czech President Announces His Policy

Dr. Masaryk's Message Tells of Hopes For Cooperation Among New States

The first message of Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the new Czechoslovak Republic, which was delivered on December 22 in the Royal Palace at Prague where the members of the National Assembly had gathered, shows the foreign policy of the new State to be in the direction of bringing about cooperation among all the States of Central Europe which have newly arisen or been greatly strengthened by the collapse of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Only with the voices of the new nations has Czechoslovakia serious difficulties. Since the Presidential message of Dr. Masaryk these differences have brought about fighting, although Dr. Masaryk in his statement said that the adjustment of the differences should be easy.

An important statement contained in the Masaryk address is that in regard to the future of the Germans in Bohemia, they are to have no special concessions. Dr. Masaryk says: "We have created our State and hereby are given State rights over the Germans who came into our country as colonists and immigrants." The Germans are invited to join with the Czechs in working out the problems of the new State. Magyar groups in part of Slovakia, the message says, "will enjoy full rights."

A translation of this first Presidential message reads in part as follows:

"France was the first to recognise the importance of our nation for the Allies and for Europe; she first recognised our National Council, and she created and supported our army in France. Italy, too, has always been very friendly to us. We have obtained our recognition from her. We have no friends there, and have concluded our first military convention with her. All the other Allies have expressed to us their sympathies. We have been recognised by England, the United States, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, and Cuba. I do not know whom to thank first. The recognition of Britain and the United States has very much strengthened our position, as was evident from the behavior of the hostile powers. Our republic will ever remain faithful to the Allies."

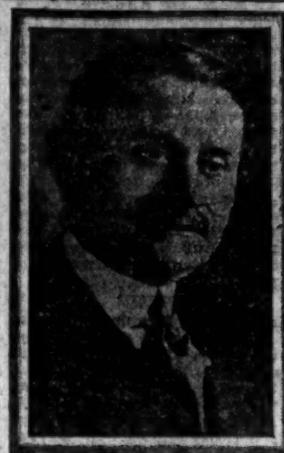
"After the official Allied recognition, we received the independence of our nation and formed a Government. The real issue of the war is the reconstruction of Eastern Europe and the solution of the Eastern question in general. Our nation will fully contribute to the realisation of this great and noble task. I have entered into friendly intercourse with our neighbors, the Poles, the Ukrainians, Southern Slavs, Romanians, Lithuanians, Letts, Finns, and Livonians. I made an attempt in America to create a union of all the Central European nations. Up to the present twelve have joined this union. America has shown a great interest in it. A 'Society for the Assistance of the Central European Nations' has been formed, which will contribute much to the work. President Wilson himself wishes the union all success."

Questions With The Poles

"As for the future, I can only roughly sketch our plans. We want to be in friendly relationship with our neighbors. We have already spoken with the Polish politicians, and we thought even as far as federation; but for the time being, as we have much constitutional work at home, it is better not to add complications. We will attempt to arrive at an agreement, economic and military, the character of which will be, above all, defensive, and we have discussed, all the Polish questions in Silesia. This agreement will be an easy matter, for our common interest is that we should be both as strong as possible. But we must say this, that the way in which the Poles intend to obtain our territory is inadmissible. We must first consolidate the territory of our State, and then we shall willingly discuss the question of frontier revision. We hope that the Poles will accept our suggestion, especially as their action might tempt others to similar action at the expense of the Poles. When the Poles have their State we shall treat with them as one State with another."

"With the Romanians we have been working together, mainly in Transylvania. A promising friendship has arisen. I myself have been to Transylvania and dealt with the Government and the King. A possibility of common frontiers offers itself. The Hungarians and Carpathian

Shipping Board Head Returns From France



EDWARD HURLEY.

United States Shipping Board, arrived recently at New York from France aboard the *Mayflower*, to begin the work of building up the American Merchant marine. It is estimated that 21,000,000 tons of shipping will be required to accommodate American commerce with the return of permanent peace. Of the amount only about 1,000,000 tons is now

as yet available.

There is absolute conviction of the necessity of our direct geographical union. The Austrian Germans ask now for this territory, but they were reminded even by the Magyars that there were important Slav populations.

We have no territorial disputes with the Romanians and Jugoslavs, and we will, most certainly, agree about an intimate union.

I have spoken with the representatives of both these nations and we have agreed. The Greeks also approve of this union. If the disputes between the Jugoslav and Italians are settled, and we strongly hope they will be, then the Pan-German Central Europe would be replaced by a rapprochement of the States from the Baltic to the Adriatic, extending to Switzerland and France.

It would form a strong barrier

against imperialist Germany, and at

the same time a defense for Russia.

Germany And Magyars

"As regards the Germans in our territory, our program has been long known. The territory intermixed by Germans is our territory, and will remain so. We have created our State, we have maintained it and we are now rebuilding it, and I would wish that our Germans would collaborate with us. I quite understand that they are in a difficult position. Unfortunately, they have been too ready to support the Pan-German attacks on the Czechs. They did not realise the world situation, and were intoxicated by illusory victories. I repeat: we have created our State, and hereby are given State rights over the Germans who came into our country as colonists and immigrants. We have a full right to the riches of our whole country, which are indispensable to our industry as well as to that of the Germans intermixed with us. We cannot and will not sacrifice our important Czech population in the so-called 'German' Bohemia. We are also convinced that the economic interests of our Germans lie with us."

"Let them remember that in 1861 they joined with us in asking the Emperor to be crowned King of Bohemia. I sincerely hope they will stay with us. I recognise that it is difficult for us to forget that our Germans have supplied the most violent contingent of Pan-Germans. But, in spite of all, we shall be pleased to accept them if they should decide to collaborate with us. No one can blame us if after many bitter experiences we are careful, but I assure every one that national minorities in our State will enjoy full rights. The American Republic preferred to accept

national organisation of nations and mankind. This is a far greater and nobler aim than Pan-Germanism.

"Over the Magyars it is not necessary to lose many words. Until 1867 they played a modest role, but since then they have been an Austrian vanguard to the Balkans. The feudal nobility, supported by capitalistic creeds, created a artificial structure of State which, under the blows of the war, has broken down. It was said that such a nation as the Magyars was allowed to oppress four other nations: our own Slovaks, the Ruthenians, Romanians, and Jugoslavs. Today all the Allies see clearly that the Magyars are entitled only to their national State. I hope that our relations with them will be settled as soon as possible. Magyar minorities in Slovakia will enjoy full rights."

"Our relations with the Allies will be not only of a political character, but also economic. I have already entered into communication with the competent authorities in America, England, and France, and we have been promised financial help by America. President Wilson himself has promised us help for the first transitory period. America is helping us efficiently, and her Government and financial circles have provided us with a small loan to which it will be necessary to give a constitutional consent."

American Sailors Again Step Out

Gobs Off Five Gunboats Entertain Over 180 With Dance At Astor House

There is no civil war than to allow the secession of her South, neither shall we allow the secession of our North.

"It is not my business to give advice to the Austrian Germans, but it is a natural result of our long union that we have many economic relations with them. If the Austrian Germans would abandon their lust for domination and be loyal towards us, not interfering with our affairs, then good relations might be possible and German Austria might maintain her independence.

"Our relations to Germany we shall adjust according to her own policy; we shall behave ourselves correctly, and we hope that the defeat of Prussian militarism will be the victory of the German people, that the German people will limit themselves to their proper national territory, abandon all conquests and devote their great abilities to the Inter-

national organisation of nations and mankind. This is a far greater and nobler aim than Pan-Germanism.

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The American sailors stepped out again last night.

The gobs entertained over 180 at the Astor House with a dance, attended by American and British naval and army officers and about 30 British bluejackets of the gunboats in the harbor.

From nine until two the enlisted men of the Villalobos, Escan, Wilmington, Quirós and Palos held forth and when the orchestra quit, everybody voted it a regular time.

Mrs. Lain, Mrs. Blechenden, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Sawyer and Miss Allen, acting as hostesses, aided the sailors in receiving the guests and saw that all the young ladies attending had the right age and condition for drinking.

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a choice selection of

Spring Suitings

including Light, Medium and Dark Grey Flannel, also The Genuine Palm Beach Cloth, Alpacas in Black, Blue, Grey and Fancy. Gabardines and Rain-proof materials in a good variety.

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Jacques' Eclipse Tennis Racquets.

Tennis nets and posts. Lawn bowls in pairs and sets.

New stock, self-filling Waterman Fountain Pens.

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Hot + Buns.

Please order as soon as possible.

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Newly installed private exchange to all depts.

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10 Years
in bottle



This is a Natural
Dry Champagne of
Superb Quality, ten
years in bottle, just
the right age and
condition for drinking.

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Tobacco Co., Ltd.
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Made Considerably Better
Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes

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H. Bittel, proprietor

BEST QUALITY MEAT

A large variety of Fresh Sausages

MODERN REFRIGERATOR
Motor Delivery Service

The Only Foreign Establishment
OUTPORT SERVICE



Ratepayers Authorise Vice And S.V.C. Investigations

(Continued from Page 1)

consumes the right to call upon the Company to do so. In due course the Company submitted proposals on these lines, but upon preliminary investigation they were found to be so far-reaching and of such importance that we were forced to the conclusion that no definite views could be ventured thereon, without very exhaustive examination of data and statistics as to the cost of production, consumption and waste, etc., and it was thought better that this examination should be deferred until the Special Waterworks Committee, which was appointed in terms of Resolution VII, passed at our meeting in March last, had concluded its deliberations. This Committee, for the reasons stated in its report recently published in the Gazette, recommends that consideration of the question which was submitted to it for report, should be deferred, and under these circumstances we propose shortly to resume our negotiations with the Company, and I hope that we may yet reach a settlement that will be satisfactory to both parties and to the community as a whole.

May Call Special Meeting

We have no definite progress to report in regard to the amendment of the Bye-laws, though we understand that yet another code is under the consideration of the Consular Body and that its terms are of such a character that, should it be transmitted to us, we shall be able to recommend its adoption. In such case a special meeting will be convened for the purpose and we hope that you will then make every effort to attend so as to assure the necessary quorum and enable us to remedy, in some degree at least, the defects of our existing Bye-laws.

Before I proceed to review Departmental activities I will ask you to stand while I read the names of those Municipal employees who have fallen in the war, to whose relatives we extend our very deepest sympathy.

Police Force: E. Anderson, G. W. Bradish, W. H. Coles, P. J. Heckford, C. G. Kirk, J. R. Malone, T. H. Odey.

Public Works Department: H. E. Pollard, A. Scougal, M. H. Shorto, F. O. R. Turner.

Electricity Department: W. J. C. Budd, W. G. Green.

Finance Department: C. Wilson.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

In April it was my pleasure for the second year in succession to carry out the inspection of the Corps with other members of the Council, and deeply impressed as we were with the inspection held in 1917, I have no hesitation in stating that we were still more impressed with the inspection last year. The attendance on parade of 982 of all ranks out of a total of 1171 established a record and I venture to think that Shanghai has never witnessed a more inspiring spectacle of volunteer efficiency than that which was then presented.

The value of the Corps as a defense and guard to the community had practical demonstration during the year in the invaluable services rendered on the occasion of the ricksha, hawkers and Hongkew disturbances and for these services I take the opportunity of publicly recording our thanks.

I shall refer to the matter of "B" Company later in connection with Resolution XI.

FIRE BRIGADE

The operation of the revised Building Rules and stricter enforcement of measures for public safety in the case of licensed premises has naturally met with some opposition, but I am glad to say that these measures have on the whole, resulted in a decided improvement.

In the case of existing establishments, to avoid undue hardship, we have endeavored to limit their operation so far as possible to the minimum that is consistent with the requirements of public safety—but on this we must insist.

That the total fire loss for the year showed a very substantial decrease, representing a percentage of only 5 percent of the property at risk, or a decrease of 3.78 percent on the percentage for 1917, is eloquent testimony to the good work of the volunteer members as also to the general efficiency of the Brigade.

I regret to say that the volunteer strength fell lower than in 1917: the work that they have performed in the public interest must, therefore, call all the more for the unstinted praise and thanks of the Community.

POLICE FORCE

Ladies and Gentlemen, I think it is fitting that we should, with the conclusion of the war, place on record our sincere appreciation of the most excellent work performed, under adverse conditions, by all branches of the Municipal Service since the outbreak of hostilities. Where all deserve our highest commendation, it is difficult and indeed undesirable that any branch or individual should be singled out for special praise, but there is undoubtedly none more deserving of our thanks than the Foreign and Sikh Branches of the Police Force, whose conduct and work have been of the highest order, despite the fact that their strength declined to 1,000, which is so very much below that authorized. The Foreign Branch on December 21 was 48 percent below the strength authorized but I am glad to state that with the return of those who left to fight for their country and for the freedom of the world and with the arrival of recruits whose engagement is now well in hand, we expect substantially to augment the strength of this Branch before the end of the year. We also hope to strengthen the Sikh Branch within a few months, now that the Indian Government's restrictions on recruiting have been relaxed. These additions which are urgently required will lighten the

duties of all and make it possible for us to expedite the granting of Home leave, which is in most cases so much overdue.

The conduct and work of the Japanese Branch, as to the expansion of which I shall have to address you in my later remarks upon the Budget for this year, has continued to give every satisfaction. The conduct and work of the Chinese Branch has also been of a satisfactory character with one important and most regrettable exception I refer to the very grave breach of discipline of which certain members were guilty in connection with the Hongkew disturbances. The punishment that was passed on them must unquestionably be considered inadequate, but for the reasons which have been made public we could not do more.

The desirability of instituting an auxiliary or special Police force to assist and relieve the regular Police of some part of their duties was under consideration when I addressed you at the meeting in March last year. A few months later—shortly after the ricksha and hawkers' disturbances—the Council called for applicants for enrolment in this special force and ready was the response that by the end of the year we had a total of over 200 "Specials" who, most excellent services have constituted them a very valuable addition to the regular force.

In expressing our thanks to all who came forward and served the community at a time when their services were so much needed, I have the greatest pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr. A. L. Anderson, to whose efforts as Assistant Superintendent-in-Charge was ascribed in a late measure the success which he attained in the establishment of the Special Force.

I have also to express our thanks to Mr. Jenkins of Hongkew, who very kindly placed at our disposal most useful information in regard to the working of the Hongkew Specials.

TRAFFIC ON ROADS
Traffic, or rather the better regulation of traffic, has engaged our particular attention during the year. A Shanghai traffic regulation probably presents greater complexities than is the case in any other city by reason of the extraordinary variety and number of vehicles on the streets and the density of the Chinese population both in numbers and mental capacity. It is a problem that we have always had and are always likely to have and the risks of disarray are also a matter constantly under consideration and increased use is being made of different forms of permanent paving, as well as of bituminous surfacing, which, although more expensive in first cost than ordinary macadam, are a great deal more convenient, less liable to erosion and cheaper in the long run.

Building activity during the past year has been much below normal chiefly due to the high cost of building materials and to the difficulty of importing interior and special fittings, but with the termination of the war, it is already patent that building is to be undertaken upon a considerable scale in all parts of the Settlement. Among the more important departmental buildings erected during the year may be mentioned an additional two-story building on the jail site providing 920 cells, the new three-story block at the Isolation Hospital, three pairs of semi-detached bungalows at the Sanatorium at Mokanshan, an extension of the Public School for Chinese on the Polytechnic site and various structural additions at the Riverside Electricity Power Station. Work on the new Central Offices is still proceeding and it is anticipated that the building will be completed in the early part of 1920, unless there are further difficulties and delays in this Resolution which was then passed. It became necessary to reduce this appropriation to the extent of Tis. 71,400, thus making the amended surplus on the Ordinary Budget Tis. 275,570. The actual surplus was Tis. 267,781.

Expenditure Held Down

Coming to Extraordinary Expenditure you will note that we only spent Tis. 1,369,300 as against an estimated expenditure of Tis. 2,444,600. This of course is due to the fact that we were compelled to go slowly in view of the financial stringency, and to defer works for which provision was made in the Budget. No outlay was incurred notably in the case of land for the extension of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese, and for the extension of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, and in the case of buildings for the Yangtzeopoo Fire Station, the Hongkew Fire Station, the Gordon Road Police Station, the Jall Hospital and the Isolation Hospital for Chinese. On the other hand extraordinary expenditure for which no provision was made was incurred in respect of Bundings Tis. 7,700; in respect of Land and Buildings Tis. 24,400, the principal item included under the latter heading being in respect of land for the extension of the Mohawk Road Market. The expenditure on roads was Tis. 283,700 as against an estimate of Tis. 170,000, but this is an item which we cannot control, and so far as we can our policy is to widen and extend roads and provide new ones, whenever we get an opportunity.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
The excellency of the standard attained by all of the schools reflects great credit on the Headmasters and Headmistresses and their respective staffs. The attendance at those schools which had not already reached the limit of their capacity at the end of 1917 has steadily increased. After considerable delay in securing a passage from India the teacher of Hindustani arrived in February of this year and the school for Indian boys, attached to the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys was thereupon opened with an attendance of 10. I feel sure that you will endorse the Council's action in going ahead with the extension of the Polytechnic School for Chinese was carried out during the summer vacation. It is regretted that this extension involved a reduction in the playing space but this disadvantage has been more than outweighed by the better classification of students thereby rendered possible and by the increase in the capacity of the school from 100 to 175 scholars. We are indebted to Mr. Nieh for the gift of scholarships at the Nich Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese and to Mr. Edward Ezra for three scholarships each for four years at the Hongkong University, two for award to scholars at the Public School for Chinese and one for scholars at the Ellis Kadoorie School.

FINANCE
I now come to the financial statement for the past year. Our ordinary income was Tis. 21,204 short of the estimate; the revenue from General Municipal Rate exceeded our estimate by approximately Tis. 10,000 and from Public and Municipal undertakings Tis. 5,700, whilst there was a small excess in respect of the rent of Municipal properties; on the other hand revenue from Land Tax fell short of the estimate by Tis. 24,500 chiefly due to the adjustment rendered necessary in the case of Riverine lots in the Eastern District by the judgment of H. M. Supreme Court in the friendly action between the Council and the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. and to some extent to the judgment in the case brought against Mr. Hardoon in respect of the widening of the Nanking-Kiangsu Road corner. The revenue from Wharfage Dues shows a decrease of Tis. 3,700 and from license fees Tis. 19,800. In regard to the latter it may be mentioned that we were again unable to collect anything in respect of our estimated receipts from the licensing of tobacco and ex-

change shops, Tis. 10,000 and Tis. 5,000 respectively.

Turning to ordinary expenditure, you will note under-expense in the case of the Volunteer Corps, Public Band, Finance Department, Secretariat, Interest Charges and Stock and Stores. On the other hand the estimate were exceeded in the case of the Fire Brigade, Police Force, Health Department and the Public Works Department. In the case of the Health Department the appropriation under Extra-Departmental for the grant to the General Hospital was underpaid to the extent of approximately Tis. 13,000; the apparent saving is, however, offset by the additional expenditure for which provision is made in the Budget for this year, which I shall shortly introduce for your consideration. As regards the Police Force you may have noted the interesting table of comparison set out in the Treasurer's report on page 28 of the Annual Report showing the expenditure under Pay and allowances of the different branches for the past five years. The total over-expenses in the case of the Public Works Department amounts to Tis. 60,400 which is chiefly traceable to the increased cost of the Maintenance of Roads and of Parks and Open Spaces. In May last after going carefully into the question of Chinese labor pay an increase in the rate was authorized from June 1. This increase accounts for a substantial advance in labor charges, whilst the construction of asphalted concrete carriageways along the Bund and Broadway East account for a considerable increase in respect of materials, but as the Acting Engineer remarks, the improved type of road that has resulted has justified the additional expenditure involved. The excess in expenditure under General Charges Tis. 18,000 is explained in detail in the Treasurer's Report.

As to Redemption of Debentures, you may recollect that the appropriation included in the Budget as presented at last year's meeting was Tis. 259,400. This sum was on the basis and in anticipation that you would adopt the recommendation contained in the report of the Loan Redemption Committee, which was the subject of Resolution V then submitted, but in view of the amendment to this Resolution which was then passed, it became necessary to reduce this appropriation to the extent of Tis. 71,400, thus making the amended surplus on the Ordinary Budget Tis. 275,570. The actual surplus was Tis. 267,781.

Expenditure Held Down

Coming to Extraordinary Expenditure you will note that we only spent Tis. 1,369,300 as against an estimated expenditure of Tis. 2,444,600. This of course is due to the fact that we were compelled to go slowly in view of the financial stringency, and to defer works for which provision was made in the Budget. No outlay was incurred notably in the case of land for the extension of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese, and for the extension of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, and in the case of buildings for the Yangtzeopoo Fire Station, the Hongkew Fire Station, the Gordon Road Police Station, the Jall Hospital and the Isolation Hospital for Chinese. On the other hand extraordinary expenditure for which no provision was made was incurred in respect of Bundings Tis. 7,700; in respect of Land and Buildings Tis. 24,400, the principal item included under the latter heading being in respect of land for the extension of the Mohawk Road Market. The expenditure on roads was Tis. 283,700 as against an estimate of Tis. 170,000, but this is an item which we cannot control, and so far as we can our policy is to widen and extend roads and provide new ones, whenever we get an opportunity.

The loan authorized for 1918 was Tis. 1,800,000, of which Tis. 950,000 was required for electricity purposes. Silver had continued at a very high level whilst many attractive gold loans have been issued by the Allied Governments and as a consequence we have naturally suffered. Of the total loan authorized, Tis. 443,700 only was issued to the end of the year, since when to the date when the issue was closed March 15, 1918, a further Tis. 32,000 has been issued. Omitting this sum the amount of the deficit carried forward to 1919 is Tis. 152,784, against an anticipated surplus on the amended estimate of Tis. 51,085.

In conclusion I take this opportunity of expressing the Council's thanks to those who have so greatly assisted with their services on the various committees.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose Resolution IV.—That for the year ending December 31, 1918, be passed without delay.

The proposal of the report was made by Mr. Ezra and is as follows:

Mr. Hardoon then rose to make the presentation to Mr. Pearce. He alluded in terms of high praise to Mr. Pearce's long and valued service to the community, particularly during the six years in which he has acted as chairman of the Council, and concluded by reading the congratulatory address signed by all the Municipal employees.

Mr. Pearce responded briefly, expressing his sincere thanks and paying tribute to his colleagues on the Public and Municipal undertakings.

The Volunteer Corps estimate exceeds that for 1918 by Tis. 10,000, the advance in respect of the rent of Municipal properties is partly responsible for this excess, whilst provision is made for the appointment of a paid commandant in the latter part of the year. Major Trueman is naturally anxious to be relieved of those honorary but onerous duties which he has so ably performed as commandant of the Corps since Major Bray—now Brigadier-General—proceeded on war service and to give effect to his wish we are doing our best to relieve him of these duties as soon as we can. To this end we are at present in communication with Brigadier-General Bray and we hope that it may be possible to secure his reappointment as commandant.

For the Fire Brigade provision is made for expenditure approximately Tis. 30,000 in excess of that for last year. This increase is mainly traceable to increased expenditure on stock and stores. To provide to some extent against inadequate water pressure, more particularly in the case of fires in tall buildings, we have considered it necessary to order two more pumps. Further

appliances and tools are also required for the new workshops to be constructed at the Yangtzeopoo Station. Renewals of agreement, promotions, certain increases in the pay of the Chinese staff and the employment of Chinese intermediaries between the foreign and Chinese staff and interests of staff required for the inspection of buildings account for additional expenditure of approximately Tis. 6,000 under the pay of the foreign and Chinese staff. Uniform and an increasing maintenance and repairs of plant and equipment, the appropriation for which in past years has been inadequate, has been raised Tis. 3,000. To Change Fire Brigade Basis

The Brigade estimates have been prepared on the basis of its continuation as a Volunteer Brigade, consequently its reorganization which has been the subject of certain correspondence recently, which will be published as soon as it is concluded, involving as it does the engagement of further foreign paid staff will mean some excess in the estimated expenditure. We cannot help but regret, and I am sure that you will also regret, the change in the status of the Brigade, for it has a record of over 50 years as a Volunteer Brigade such as its past and present members and the community may well be proud of. However, Shanghai has outgrown a Volunteer Brigade: where it was possible in the olden days and even up to a few years ago for volunteers to attend fires in the daytime, present day business demands, generally speaking, do not permit of this doing so. Moreover, fire prevention and fire fighting have become a very exact science, and it is essential in a city of this size that we should have a Brigade composed largely of those whose whole time is to be devoted to its study. We do not propose to dispense entirely with the volunteers, if the volunteers will support our endeavor to retain it, because for many reasons we look upon its retention as of no small importance. Accordingly we have made provision for a volunteer section to be accommodated in the Hongkew Station.

You are probably aware that for some time past the Chief Officer and the volunteer members have not been working together without some measure of friction. I mention this fact as I wish to emphasize that the Brigade is concerned in this but a side issue, the real issue being that the community must have a Brigade that is largely professional in character.

POLICE FORCE ESTIMATES

The Police Force estimates are up on those for last year approximately Tis. 183,000, chiefly traceable to the anticipated return of employees from war service, to the engagement of recruits for the Foreign Branch, now proceeding, to recruiting expenses, to passages to class promotions, to revision in the pay of the Chinese Branch, to provision for the recent appointment of six Chinese sub-inspectors and to a substantial increase in the requirements in respect of uniform and equipment due to the higher cost of materials, to the anticipated increase in the strength of the Foreign Branch and to provide for the Special Branch of the Force.

The estimate for the Japanese Branch provides only for the strength originally authorized. You will notice that the grants to St. Luke's Hospital and to the Paulin Hospital, which is now under Chinese management, are the same as for last year, whilst Tis. 1,000 is included for St. Elizabeth's Hospital. In accordance with the arrangements made for the admission there to and treatment therein of Indian women and children. Correspondence which has been duly published has passed between us and the Committee of the Shantung Road Hospital during the past year culminating in a request by the committee that the usual grant-in-aid towards the hospital working expenses be increased from Tis. 5,000 to Tis. 20,000, and that the Council should pledge itself in regard to capital expenditure to the adoption of the same policy as that which has been adopted towards the General Hospital. As regards the hospital working expenses we fully appreciate that it is only by restriction of its work and by rigid economy that it has been possible for the hospital to show a surplus for the past few years and that greater measure of financial support is requisite to enable the hospital to still further

increase in the number of Chinese doctors employed at the Police Hospital. The cost of the Private Nursing Service is practically doubled under certain headings, extension of this most useful service being provided by the lease of additional premises at No. 34 Boone Road adjoining the existing premises.

Turning to the grants-in-aid, you will notice that the grants to St. Luke's Hospital and to the Paulin Hospital, which is now under Chinese management, are the same as for last year, whilst Tis. 1,000 is included for St. Elizabeth's Hospital. In accordance with the arrangements made for the admission there to and treatment therein of Indian women and children. Correspondence which has been duly published has passed between us and the Committee of the Shantung Road Hospital during the past year culminating in a request by the committee that the usual grant-in-aid towards the hospital working expenses be increased from Tis. 5,000 to Tis. 20,000, and that the Council should pledge itself in regard to capital expenditure to the adoption of the same policy as that which has been adopted towards the General Hospital. As regards the hospital working expenses we fully appreciate that it is only by restriction of its work and by rigid economy that it has been possible for the hospital to show a surplus for the past few years and that greater measure of financial support is requisite to enable the hospital to still further

(Continued on Page 5)

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent in later life. Nervous diseases, such as fits, epileptic nervous dyspepsia, and lack of staying power, are a result of dining with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rate among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."

John J. Lefpa, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients in its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harshness

Ratepayers Authorise Vice And S.V.C. Investigations

(Continued from Page 4)

meet the demands made upon it. In our opinion, however, the obligation to provide this additional support rests largely on the wealthy Chinese; but in recognition of the hospital's services to the community we recommend and have made provision for a special grant-in-aid for this year of Tls. 5,000 in addition to the usual grant of the like amount. We cannot, however, recommend that any pledge should be given in regard to capital expenditure.

The grant-in-aid to the General Hospital, Tls. 59,000, includes provision for the usual contribution of Tls. 3,500 towards the expenses of treating indigent patients, for interest charged under the Council's guarantee in respect of the hospital's overdraft on building account, and for the deficit on the hospital's working account for the year 1918, the assumption of the responsibility for which, as well as for past and future deficits, is now recommended. The correspondence with the Governors of the hospital and with the French Council in regard to this matter was published in the Gazette of March 5. The position is this: the hospital is unable to pay its way and the French Council is unwilling to accept any further responsibility, other than that already accepted, since the hospital requirements of the French Settlement are now largely served by the Hospital Sainte Marie. It therefore falls upon us to make good the deficit on the working account and thus enable the hospital to continue as at present, or, in the alternative, to take it over as a Municipal institution. The day may come when we shall have to adopt this alternative, but as we cannot advise this for the present and as the hospital must be supported so that it can continue to meet the requirements of the community, we must ask you to sanction assumption of the responsibility for the deficit on the working account past and future, on the basis that the responsibility for future deficits shall only extend to such expenditure, as shall be recommended by the newly formed Hospital Finance Committee, which shall include two members of the Council. This provision will enable us to keep in closer touch with the expenditure of the hospital than is at present the case. The deficit for 1918, which is that for which provision is made in the estimates for this year was Tls. 33,000, but as the relative bank overdraft was only Tls. 7,700, and it is not the intention that a substantial credit balance should be provided on working account, our recommendation in regard to the assumption of this liability, is made upon the basis that the amount paid to the Governors each year in respect of the deficit for the preceding year shall, after repayment of the bank overdraft, be paid to the credit of and in reduction of the building account overdraft and thus in reduction of the community's financial responsibility towards the hospital. We further recommend that the deficit on the working account to the end of 1917, which has been transferred to building account overdraft, shall thus remain, instead of being separated and retransferred to working account.

PUBLIC WORKS FINANCES

In comparison with 1918 the Public Works Department estimate of expenditure shows an increase of approximately Tls. 74,000 partly traceable to the anticipated return of employees from war service, to additions to the staff and to renewals of agreements, but chiefly to the increased rates of pay for Chinese labor, which have added substantially to the cost of the maintenance, cleansing and watering of roads as well as to the expenditure upon Parks and Open Spaces.

The Public Band estimate is the only estimate of Departmental Expenditure which shows a decrease on the estimate for last year, the total decrease of approximately Tls. 14,000 being accounted for by the decision that, for the present, no more European musicians will be engaged. In explanation it may be stated that the Band Committee has under contemplation the reorganization of the band when times are more propitious.

EDUCATIONAL BUDGET

The Educational Budget continues its upward trend. The increase for this year, Tls. 45,000, is traceable, in the main, to the augmentation of staff necessitated by increased attendance, and to the raising of the standard of pay for Assistant Masters at the Thomas Hamburg School for Boys and the Public Schools for Girls to the same as that for Assistant Masters at the Public School for Boys. The educational grants-in-aid remain the same as for last year with the exception that provision is made for an increase in the grant to the Institution of the Holy Family from Tls. 1,500 to Tls. 30,000 to the late Secretary.

Under General Charges provision is made for an honorarium of Tls. 30,000 to the late Secretary.

Mr. W. E. Leveson, on his resignation, had served the Council and the community for more than twenty-one years with untiring zeal and ability. His advice and sagacity were invaluable, in fact two former Chairmen of the Council have written asking me to make special reference today to the high estimation in which they always held your former Secretary. During 1913, 1914 and 1915 prior to Mr. Leveson's departure for the war, as Chairman of the Council, I was in constant touch with him and I would like publicly to acknowledge the great services and assistance he rendered the Council during those three very trying years.

The special grant of Tls. 1,500 to the Poor of Home which was first sanctioned in 1917 is recommended for renewal. For some time the Municipal Service Club has been housed in premises which are not very suitable for the purpose and inc-

reasing grant included in the Budget is to meet the higher rental of premises in Peking Road whilst a special grant of Tls. 500 is included to assist with the cost of furnishing. The appropriation for the redemption of debentures makes no provision for the redemption of the sterling loan of 1905 nor for the short term silver loans of 1917 and of last year. Under present conditions it is considered undesirable that any appropriation should be made for the redemption of these loans.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTLAY

For the past few years we have had to observe a policy of the greatest possible economy in our program of extraordinary expenditure, and while the need for pursuing this policy is perhaps greater today than ever it was, it must be realized that there is expenditure that cannot be postponed indefinitely; sooner or later public needs must be met: work that it was possible to postpone last year and the year before can no longer be deferred, and year by year the bill that we have to foot grows larger and larger. Not only is this so, but we must prepare for the future: we must look ahead and see to it that Shanghai is properly equipped to meet the demands of industrial development which must surely be made upon it in the near future. Thus it is that the Budget of Extraordinary Expenditure that is presented for your consideration to-day reaches so high a figure.

Apart from the deficit from 1918, approximately Tls. 152,000, and the requirements of the Electricity Department, Tls. 2,500,000, mainly for additional generating plant, we anticipate extraordinary expenditure to the extent of Tls. 924,000. On this we shall probably spend Tls. 18,000 and on drainage Tls. 64,870.

The latter includes provision for the culverting of the Yung-chi-pang along the Bubbling Well Road from west of Hart Road to Tifeng Road,

the culverting of the Singkeipang from Dent Road to Singkeipang Road and the culverting of the re-

maining section of the Defense Creek from Peking Road to Soochow Creek, which will enable the gov-

ernment of the Thirteen Road Improvement scheme. Under Land, provi-

sion is made for the better drainage of the Ridge Range, for extension of the jail site and of the site for the

Isolation Hospital for Chinese;

provision for the last two items was

included in the Budget for last year but little or no expenditure was actually incurred thereon.

The space available at the Bubbling Well Cemetery will only suffice for a few more years so it has become necessary that additional burial ground should be purchased and provision

therefor is made accordingly.

For the additions already made to Je-

ssfield Park and for development to

bring the whole of the park into a

condition that will make it fit for

public use a total expenditure of

Tls. 40,000 is provided for.

During the past year representations

were made to the Council in regard to the provision of

bowling greens in the Hongkew Recreational Ground and in Yanside Park, and having given careful con-

sideration thereto we have included

an appropriation for the estimated

total cost Tls. 3,470.

We intend to raise and turf a portion of the

proposed new Western

District School for Girls and to fence

it in so as to provide a playground

for foreign children.

Under buildings provision is made

for the fifth year's expenditure on

the new Central Offices, Tls. 299,000;

whilst appropriations are included

for additional quarters for Chinese

at the Soochow Road Fire Sub-

Station and for a portion of the cost

of the construction of the Yangtze-

poo Fire Station and workshops, a

total of Tls. 53,000. The appropri-

ation excluded from the Budget for

1918 for the construction of Sikh

barsacks at the Louza Police Station

has been inserted this year as these

barsacks are now urgently needed; a

portion of the cost only is provided for

Tls. 25,000.

At the Gordon Road Station a

gymnasium and store are re-

quired at a cost of Tls. 7,000. The appropri-

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WEATHER

Fine weather. Fresh to strong north-
erly winds along the coast.

BIRTH

REILLY: On the 9th April, 1919,
born to Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Reilly,
a son.

22001

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 10, 1919

European Views On The American
League Of Nations Debate

THE uncompromising fight being
waged in the United States,
chiefly by President Wilson's political
opponents, against the League of
Nations or against the participation
of the United States in the League is
holding the attention of the European
public as much as the American.
Europe is frankly puzzled by the
American attitude, particularly since
it has been a small American group,
led by President Wilson, that has
made such a persistent fight for the
embodiment of the League of Nations
covenant in the peace treaty. For
the thing Europeans do not under-
stand the weight of tradition that
hangs about the American policy of
isolation from European issues and
for another thing they do not under-
stand how much this tradition is being
used as a political weapon by
those who oppose Wilson for party
reasons and others who oppose him
because they are crusted Tories and
fear his progressive policies because
they threaten privilege. At any rate
the comment of the European press
on the American debate is instruc-
tive.

It is harder for America than for
the European nations to enter the
League," remarks the Manchester
Guardian, "but in other ways it is
easier, and at least it is certain that
if America holds back, the League
will never come into being."

The question is asked in certain
quarters whether as an alternative
America will form an alliance with
Great Britain and France, and
opponents of the League, such as the
London Morning Post, point out that
in all alternative suggestions
America is summoned to play a part.
The fact that some American critics
of the League are fighting it because
Englishmen are advocating it, says
this Unionist daily, puts British
opposition in an unhappy situation,
for unless America is willing to form
an alliance all alternative plans
disappear. The London Evening
News notes more cheerfully that the
President "calls upon Americans to
act their part as sponsors for the
future welfare of civilised humanity,"
and it believes he will be heard
"not only by the people, but also by
the Senate," for the Senators, too,
are "good Americans" and share,
albeit in a more responsible degree,
the idealism of their fellow country-
men. The London Times observes
that people sometimes speak as
though the ideals of a League of
Nations were being imposed on
Europe by America, who herself
proposes to go back to her former
state of splendid isolation, but this
journal replies:

"Nothing of the kind. The
American advocacy of its principles
means that she cannot possibly
absolve herself from liability for its
working out. She must assume
some responsibility for a scheme of
which she is one parent; she must
take all questions in which moral right
and wrong as expressed in the new
international law are involved hence-
forward be a part of the European
system. Here is a splendid and
beneficent disturbance of the old un-
stable balance. And France, now
that the Russian alliance has lost its
value for her, will be the first to see
how much the entry of the United
States into European politics by the
gateway of the League may mean for
her in the future. And not only for
her, but for all the friends of liberty."

For an official British statement
we have the words of Foreign
Minister Balfour, who is quoted in
the press as follows:

"One of the most important things
to be decided, though not by us, is
to share our brothers across the
Atlantic are going to take in these
new responsibilities. It would be an
impertinence on our part to offer
them advice, and I should not like
to seem to be doing so. But I may
say that an immense responsibility
rests on the American people. They
have come into the war. Their action
has had a profound importance.
Their service to mankind in this
crisis will make a great page in their
history. But that service is only
half accomplished if they do not take
a share in the even more responsible
labor of peace.

"Speaking as I have a right to
speak for my Government, I would
add that what is going on in America
at this moment is at least as im-
portant for the success of our labors
as what is going on in Paris. The
New World ought to play at least as
important a part in the future of
international organization as in the
past the old countries of Europe
have taken in the Middle East."

In France, too, the press shows
there was a fear that with the return
of the President to his own country
and his statement on the League of
Nations, America might return to
her old policy of aloofness at a time
when the problems of Europe are so
complex. In consequence, criticisms
of the President, that had previously
been more or less spirited, were
softened, if not turned completely
into approbation. With an admiring
glance toward America, the
Journal des Débats says Republican
opposition would be wiser if instead
of trying to destroy the President's
work it would try to improve it, and La Liberté, of the same
city, hopes the Republicans "will
make the project more practical
without combatting the adoption of
the principles it contains."

The struggle over the League of Nations
in this country is described as a
crisis which will decide the history
of the world, writes "Pertinax" in
the Echo de Paris, and he continues:

"Wilson is king, prime minister,
conductor of parliament, commander
of military forces, party chief, dis-
tributor of economic resources, for-
eign minister, and, under recent law,
a despotic reformer in the public
service who now appeals to the
people."

Reuel bittleness against the
League is vented in the German
press, and incidentally we learn that
the "German Society for International
Law" has drafted a scheme for a
League of Nations "made in
Germany." Professor Schuecking, vice-
president of the "German Association
for a League of Nations," finds much
to criticize in the Allies' project and
thinks Germany should endeavor to
bring about such modifications of the
plan as would protect her vital in-
terests. He believes Germany should
be permitted to join the League
simultaneously with the other
Powers, and should be heard regarding
necessary changes in the con-
stitution of the League. On the other
hand, some Berlin newspapers say
that Germany should have nothing
to do with the plan, sarcastically
referred to as the "so-called League
of Nations" by the Berlin Zeitung
am Mittag, which calls it "simply a
compact of alliance of five great
nations, which reserve the right to
admit or exclude other nations." The
reservation in the disarmament
clause that disarmament shall take
into consideration the "geographical
situation" of a nation plainly means,
according to this irate newspaper,
that France shall be exempted from
its provisions. In the Berlin Lokal
Anzeiger it is charged that through
the League America and England wish
to assure themselves power over the
whole world. Continental states can
be prevented from fighting, we read
further, as the leading Powers of the
League will throw their forces where
their best interests lie. Yet if it is
admitted, grudgingly enough, that
standing armies will no longer play
an important role as far as England
and America are concerned, because
the war has proved that these coun-
tries are able to create big and
efficient armies out of nothing. But
at sea the condition is different, for
which reason ships and yet more
ships are being built, while
Germany's fleet and her submarines have
been seized. The Lokal Anzeiger
concludes mournfully that Germany
"has nothing to do in the League but
obey, and politicians who trusted
Wilson and his League made a mistake."

A like lamentation is heard
from Dr. W. H. Solf, formerly
Germany's Minister of Colonial Affairs,
who is quoted in a Berlin despatch
as saying that the Germans had "an
almost childlike faith in the ability
and will of Mr. Wilson," but they
have suffered a "tremendous dis-
appointment since the opening of the
Peace Conference." The armistice
arrangements and the modification
of the League of Nations plan,
according to Dr. Solf, "have done
much to shatter their hopes" and
the result that some people have
"lost faith in Mr. Wilson's sincerity,"
and others, while they believe him
sincere, do not think that he is able
to achieve his object."

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important a part in the future of
international organization as in the
past the old countries of Europe
have taken in the Middle East."

Washington On French Stage

Washington On French Stage

A French Theatrical "Washington"

Washington does not seem to have
impressed the dramatists very strongly
as material for the theater. Perhaps
some deliver in theatrical lore
will tell us how many times he has
figured as a character in our native
drama. It is hardly thinkable that
Mr. Jacques Copeau, the director of
the Theater du Vieux Colombier,
should be the first to impersonate
the Father of our Country on the
stage of Washington's land, but the
1919 birthday witnesses this fact, and
a figure and figure to summon up the
memories of the Washington por-
traits are what Mr. Copeau un-
doubtedly achieves in the half-light
of the tent in that winter's night at
Valley Forge. The critics are not
satisfied with a "French Washington,"
what would Frenchmen say to our
Yankee Napoleons? And of
these we have had a considerable
assortment—prod bow with over-
hanging lock, hand thrust into chest,
shoulders held high—the sum of
the Napoleonic portraits. Mr. Cor-
bin, in the New York Times, says
Copeau as revealing "the Father of
His Country in the act of making of
him, and thoroughly conscious of it—
in spite of the fact that he is speaking
French and at the slightest emotion
is shaken by Gallic ecstasy of life."

"Then—fancy this—then the old
fellow rose on his legs, reached for
his bonnet, made a most profound
bow—like so—and went on: 'Maitre
Corbeau, behold your devoted ser-
vant and interlocutor, Maitre Ren-
ard—disguised in silk stockings. I
am, like you, a native of this
wood. At present, in this hole of
red mud, I am standing shin-deep
in my birthday. Officially, sir, I
am Ranger of the Wood of Fair
Waters at Chateauneuf-Thierry, suc-
cessor to my father, in the reign of
His Majesty Louis XIV.'

"Just now, my dear sir, after an
absence a trifle prolonged, I have
been sharply recalled to the duties
of my office. Accordingly, I have
risen early—like yourself, sir—and
making my official rounds through
this wood of ours, I observe, sir—
I regretfully observe—that there
has been trespassing on these pre-
mises."

"In fact, sir, I am certain there
has been poaching, and I am sorry
to conclude, from the evidence, that
the poachers were not gentlemen.
"But pray, my dear sir, do not
be alarmed; the danger is over;
there will be no more trespassing.
"For I am a gentleman to the
last, sir, I am a gentleman—a valiant
gentleman, a voyager overseas from
the far realms of Pochonnes—a
most well-reputed gentleman, with
a wife and thirteen stars in his crest—
this true soldier, sir, bringing his
sword, together with a tall family
of his grandson, all very gallantly
clad in the blue garb of marines;
these, my dear Maitre Corbeau, have
expelled the recent poachers from
our wood of Chateauneuf-Thierry."

"And now, sir, though our birth-
place has, as you see, been sadly de-
sacred, still—good neighbor—we,
we both are Frenchmen, and, being
Frenchmen, we know how to make
a new table out of an old story; and
so, in the red roots of these blasted
oak trees, my friend, we will right
now set about planting—green
acorns. How say you, Maitre Cor-
beau?"

"Jacques Copeau, who directed
the production, acted the role of
Washington, interpreting the char-
acter with dignity and power. He
made excellent use of his study of
Washington and based his conception
of the part on the Gilbert Stuart
portrait of the first President."

One might recall that late Edward
Everett Hale used to lecture on
"The Human Washington," and en-
deavored to see him not so much
as the stone statuary of our common
portraits, but as a man of flesh and
blood. Thackeray, too, asked if he
weren't a fussy old gentleman, who
took snuff and dropped it on his
waistcoat. But tradition is a hard
thing to baffle against.

The vehicle used by Mr. Copeau
was but one episode, the Valley
Forge scene, out of the "dramatic
called 'Washington.'" Without the other
parts it could not be judged as a
play, as it is offered for the sake
of the portrait. On the same even-
ing a play by La Fontaine—"La
Coupe Enchanted"—was presented,
and the two linked together by a
prologue by Mr. Mackaye translated
into French by Mr. Copeau, where
contemporary events are invoked for
the welding process. The Evening
Sun sets it forth thus:

"Two figures representing Comedy
and Tragedy returning from the
Great War meet on the stage. They
are greeted by the Art of the Theater,
to whom they relate their ex-
periences in the wood of Chateauneuf-
Thierry; what they saw there; how
they heard him till we came to the
edge of the wood. There I waited
while he went on, and looked—be-
tween the tangled debris—northeast-
ward, where the sun was rising."

Theater (turning to the Tragic
Mask)—"And say you there—?"

The Tragic Mask—"The other one
—a tall figure in long cloak, his gray
hair bare. He was standing alone,
under an old, scarred elm tree.
Through the mist around him, half
visible in black dugouts, I caught
glimpses of the marine blue and
Phakir brown of his grandsons. Near
him his horse stood, quiet. Far
away I heard faint thunder. He
himself stood quiet—his mouth shut
hard. His eyes were looking west-
ward—remembering."

Presently he stirred a little, and
his shut mouth moved in a smile.
"Then, with a small hatchet which
he held tight in his hand, he cut a
blazing on the elm bark, and began
to carve some letters there."

"I came nearer and watched from
behind him, and these were the
words he was carving in the old
tree: 'Lafayette, nous voilà!'"

The Valley Forge scene brings to-
gether a notable assembly of our
first fighters for liberty—Hamilton
and Lafayette, von Steuben, who is
lectured on the subject of Prussian
militarism, Count Pulaski, and
Thomas Paine. Letters arrive tell-
ing of Franklin's consummation of
the French alliance, and the scene
ends with a salvo of guns outside
while Washington invokes the spirit
of Victory within. Since Mr. Copeau
leads the way in graceful interna-
tional compliment, we shall likely

see our own actors not backward in
patriotic emulation.

The Comic Mask—"Oh, he rattled
on right pleasantly, quite in the
spirit of the Spectator."

tended by the decision to rule out
entirely a tremendously wasteful ex-
penditure. By all their industrial
arts, by their standardization and
other expedients which have enabled
them to produce things cheaply, al-
though all the elements of produc-
tion are dear, the Americans have
already challenged every industrial
nation in the world to a terribly hard
encounter. Can we continue in the
competition with any credit and
profit to ourselves if we continue to
fight, as it were, with one hand tied
behind our backs?" Since the
British expenditure on drink has
greatly risen, but as prices at present
stand at a fictitious standard we
need not assume any more for
the purposes of our argument than
that as much would be spent on
drink after the war as before the
war."

Although The Spectator goes on to
say that it will probably be a long
time before England will voluntarily
impose prohibition on itself, and
though it does not write as a "feet-
duster," it does "say most emphatically
that Great Britain can do much
within the very near future, to set
herself upon the right road and to
give herself complete freedom in
future to reduce a luxurious expendi-
ture."

"We are not advocating that we
should follow the example of
America, but we do say that it is
a subject for very anxious considera-
tion how far the competing powers
of industrial America will be height-
ened."

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Vice And S.V.C. Inquiries Authorised By Ratepayers

(Continued from Page 5)

such a character as will preclude this community from availing itself of or permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railless tram system.

An amendment to the resolution was moved by Mr. Cedil Holliday, proposing to make the Council's sanction of railless tram extensions contingent upon the recommendation of a committee of five independent ratepayers to be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, which committee shall report fully on the whole question of the railless tram service, including the amount it should contribute to the community for the privileges granted, and also the feasibility or the reverse of the service being owned by the Municipality, with such details as shall show that the conclusions are arrived at: the report to be published in the Municipal Gazette and no action taken on it by the Council until one month after publication.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambe, who supplemented Mr. Holliday's exhaustive argument. Mr. Pearce, in replying, declared that the terms of the amendment would practically take the matter out of the hands of the Council and place it in the hands of the committee. He contended that the Council was entirely competent to handle the problem and had studied it from every aspect and stated that if the Council needed independent assistance it would not hesitate to call upon the ratepayers.

The amendment was lost on the show of hands and the original resolution was passed.

The following three resolutions—VII, VIII and IX—were then passed without dissent:

That Mr. H. G. Simms be elected Land Commissioner for the ensuing Municipal year—Proposed by Mr. L. Midwood, seconded by Mr. R. M. Dalgleish.

That Drs. J. W. Jackson and N. MacLeod and Messrs. J. H. Dollar and E. C. Pearce be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital—Proposed by Mr. E. I. Ezra, seconded by Mr. W. L. Morrison.

That Dr. F. L. Hawks Pitt and Mr. F. C. Master be elected to serve on the Permanent Education Committee—Proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce, seconded by Mr. E. I. Ezra.

VICE COMMITTEE AUTHORISED

Dean Walker then rose to move the following resolution:

Gazette the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee was formed as an outcome of representations to the Council by certain organisations last year and after a year's work they have come to the conclusion that a committee such as was then asked for is essential so that the true facts may be known. The Council have in their Police, Health and Revenue Departments valuable information already available, whereas the Moral Welfare Committee have had to glean theirs from observation and enquiries instituted in certain directions. A party of willing workers have walked a good many streets and delved into numerous alleyways but this kind of work takes time and we believe is to a certain extent being duplicated, for, as I have said, the Council already possess certain information and that information would be available to a committee such as is proposed to be formed by the resolution under discussion. I refer to this point which is because the opinion has been expressed in more than one quarter that there does not exist the necessity for a further committee, but I think you will readily agree an official committee with the powers which we ask will be able to deal more comprehensively with the subject than a private one.

"This question is of equal importance to women, and I trust that if this resolution is passed we shall have women on the committee. With these few words I formally beg to second the resolution."

The principal point made by Mr. Pearce in his brief comment was that he did not think such a committee as was asked could do so well as the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee had done. He praised the work of this body during the past year and predicted continued good work along this line if it were continued without the formation of a new body.

The resolution was then put and was carried by a substantial majority and to the accompaniment of applause.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

The resolution affecting the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the last business of the meeting, was proposed by Mr. N. C. Home.

"The resolution which stands in my name," he said, "is that a commission be appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of 'B' Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and to look into the regulations governing the Shanghai Volunteer Corps generally. I may state at once that this resolution is not the outcome of any particular case or cases that have cropped up in connection with the Volunteers, and it has nothing to do with any such particular cases in any way whatever."

"I think it necessary to make this initial statement because it has been suggested that this is the taking of a step to create the first court of appeal as regards such a case or cases from the decisions which have already been made. It is nothing of the sort. It is this general question upon which there has been no decision but which it is felt, I think I may say safely, by the body of

disaffection and which is manifesting itself more strongly now that the war is over than before, because while the war continued it itself had a very powerful integrating force in preventing such feelings coming out.

"I don't wish in any way to deal with the merits of the case. I am not competent to deal with the merits of the case, either from my particular knowledge of the facts or from any special knowledge of the facts at all. But one of the matters at any rate which has come up is as regards the appointment of officers to a particular unit without the consent of the members of that unit being obtained. That has been created and is creating a great deal of disaffection.

"There is also a general feeling that the regulations governing the Volunteer Corps are not as clear and as explicit as they ought to be. It is perhaps too much to hope that they should be so worded that the simplest cannot fail to understand them and the astute can make little of them. It certainly might be hoped that they could be a good deal better formulated than they are today, and it is obvious that if that is done that the immediate basis of dissatisfaction arising from misunderstanding will *pro tanto* be removed.

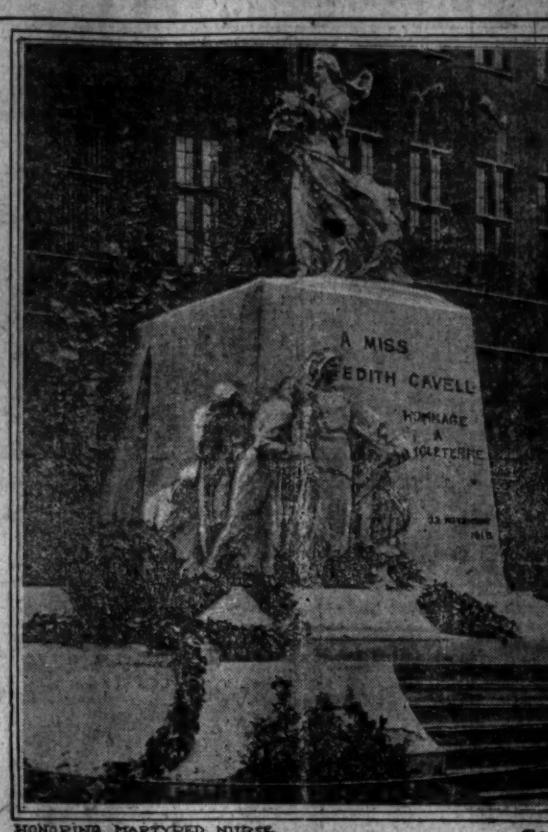
"I have said that at the present time there is dissatisfaction among the body of the Volunteers. Of that fact I think there can be no doubt.

"'B' Company is, of course, in a particularly difficult position, and as Volunteers joining now have to go to such units as they are assigned to the difficulties which have arisen there have practically stopped new entrants coming forward altogether.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the position is not a satisfactory one. Inquiries are desired by those vitally interested, the Volunteers themselves, and this community, in whose interests the Volunteer body performs well. I am sure, do what it can to assist not only in the interest of the Volunteers, but also, of course, in our ultimate interest in putting things in the future on the best basis possible."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. J. R. Hykes, following which Mr. Pearce replied as follows:

"The implication of the resolution now before you and of the proposer and seconder is that there is something in connection with the affairs of 'B' Company and the regulations governing the Volunteer Corps with which we, as your Council, should have dealt, but with which we have not dealt. Now what are the facts of the case? Towards the close of last year certain dissensions arose in 'B' Com-



HONORING MARTYRED NURSE.

Beautiful statue set up in Brussels by the Belgians to the memory of the martyred British nurse, Edith Cavell, who was executed by the Germans because of her loyalty. No sooner had the Germans been pushed safely back across their own borders than the population of Brussels erected the monument, which had been secretly hidden from the invaders.

Volunteers generally, should be dealt with and should be dealt with in some such way as this. Inquiries are desired by those vitally interested, the Volunteers themselves, and this community, in whose interests the Volunteer body performs well. I am sure, do what it can to assist not only in the interest of the Volunteers, but also, of course, in our ultimate interest in putting things in the future on the best basis possible."

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pany in connection with the transfer of an officer to that Company from the Reserves. There was no objection to the officer transferred, the dissensions arising over the interpretation of Regulation VIII of the Corps. The matter was referred to us by a member of the Company and we upheld the interpretation placed on the regulation by the Commandant; indeed, in our opinion the regulation could not reasonably bear any other interpretation. Certain members of the Company were apparently dissatisfied, but instead of adopting rational means to bring their grievances before the Council, they adopted a policy which is quite inconsistent with any idea of discipline, and I would emphasize that the Volunteer Corps cannot exist unless it is founded on discipline.

"There is also a general feeling that the regulations governing the Volunteer Corps are not as clear and as explicit as they ought to be. It is perhaps too much to hope that they should be so worded that the simplest cannot fail to understand them and the astute can make little of them. It certainly might be hoped that they could be a good deal better formulated than they are today, and it is obvious that if that is done that the immediate basis of dissatisfaction arising from misunderstanding will *pro tanto* be removed.

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AT THE APOLLO

MONDAY, April 14th, 15th,
16th & 17th

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN THE FIRST OF HIS NEW \$1,000,000 COMEDY SERIES

A "DOG'S LIFE"

In "A Dog's Life" we see not a new Chaplin. We see one ripened and broadened. His long holiday has brightened a wit always on keen edge, as illustrated by the new-fangled chase around and under the tree. The picture will rank with Chaplin's best with "The Bank" for one example. Most laughable in the comic, and frequently all the greater is the reaction of the people whose pathos dominates. It was in "The Bank" we were given to know that Chaplin is a master in the portrayal of pathos; and there are moments in "A Dog's Life" when a house will be very still. The subject might have been entitled "A Dog's Tail" for one of the funniest things ever shown on the screen is the tail of the dog wagging through the hole created by another dog's teeth in the seat of the trousers. Small wonder the drummer could not understand who or what was beating his drum. There is only one Chaplin.—G. B.

AS FULL OF LAUGHS AS THE PUP
IN THE PICTURE IS FULL OF FLEAS.

CHARLIE—PRIME MINISTER OF MIRTH IN A RIOT OF LAUGHTER.

Prices of Dress Circle \$2.00
Admission: Stalls . . . \$1.00

Booking at Robinson's



Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid
2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Replies must be
called for

IT IS WORTH YOUR
WHILE TO WRITE US
about your requirements for
ALL CLASSES OF
BRITISH MADE
GOODS.

Some Specialists:

Metal Bedsteads. Safes. Deed and
Cash Boxes. Trunks and Uniform
Cases. Household, Stable and
Painters' Brushes. Household
and Toilet Soaps. Soap Powder
and Candles. Soft Soap.

W.H. CO.
THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR,
Monument House, London, E.C. 3.
Special terms for trial orders and samples.

Customs Notification
No. 911

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Notice is hereby given that the
hands of the Customs clock will be
advanced one hour at midnight on
Saturday, 12th instant.

R. H. R. Wade,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOMS HOUSE,
Shanghai, 9th April, 1919.

22002

National Loan of the Third Year
of the Republic (1914)

Second Annual Drawing of Bonds

Subscribers to the above Loan
are hereby notified that arrangements
have now been made to proceed with the redemption of the
Loan, and that the second drawing of bonds will take place on 15th
May next. The date of payment with a list of the numbers of drawn
bonds will be announced in a subsequent notification.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 2nd April, 1919.

22003

TO LET

675 RUE RATARD

Semi-detached, 5-roomed residence, with all modern sanitary installations and large garden, situated in one of the quietest localities.

For further particulars, apply to
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 20, the Bund,
Entrance on Nanking Road.

22010

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. J. V. SCOTT
DENTIST
has bought the office
of the late

Dr. C. CAMERON
38 Nanking Road
Telephone, Central 2036

21998

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES
51st MEETING.
19th April, 1919.
(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp
ENTRIES close on Saturday, 12th
April, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the
Club House, 126 Bubbling Well
Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained
upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

21976

Business and Official
Notices

LOST 2 native cheques, No. 6 for
Tls. 400 dated the 17th inst. issued on
Zung Chang bank (忠昌) and No. 34 for Tls.
354 dated the 17th inst. issued on Wai
Chang Bank (外昌) by Yee Chong Sing.
The said loss having been reported to
the banks they have duly declared same
null and void. The public is hereby
warned against negotiating same. Ad-
vertisements also appear in the Shun
Pao and Sin Wan Pao.
Lee Wha Co. (華華公司)

22008

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY,
LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of Shareholders will be held
at the office of Messrs. SCOTT,
HARDING & CO., 6 Peking
Road, Shanghai, on THURSDAY,
the 24th April, 1919, at 4 o'clock
p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 15th
April to the 24th April, 1919, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

21945

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber
Estates, Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordin-
ances of Hongkong, 1911 to 1915)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
FOURTH ANNUAL General Meeting
of Shareholders will be held at the Head
Office, No. 71 Seochuan Road, Shanghai,
on the 17th day of April, 1919, at 4.00 p.m. for presentation
of the Report of the Directors and
Accounts for the year ended 31st
December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday, 14th,
to Thursday, 17th April, both days in-
clusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

21940

Ministry of Communications of the
Republic of China:

Telegraph Material Supply Depart-
ment

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply of
various kinds of materials, tools,
etc., for telegraph use during the
whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of
June, 1919.

Conditions governing tenders, specifica-
tions, regulation sheets, and other
particulars may be obtained from the
Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road,
Shanghai, on payment of a fee of
Mexican Dollars Ten (M.10) which
shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

21941

TO LET

675 RUE RATARD

Semi-detached, 5-roomed residence, with all modern sanitary installations and large garden, situated in one of the quietest localities.

For further particulars, apply to
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Entrance on Nanking Road.

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ENTRY FORMS may be obtained
upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

21976

DO YOU KNOW THAT
a prominent and venerable gentle-
man of England, recognised as an
authority on wine states:—

..... You must remember that
man cannot be a good judge of Old
Wine unless he is a good man. The
qualities which are required are
only good qualities, but are qualities
which exhibit a deficiency of mind and
a balance of judgment which must
react in other ways on an expectant
world. I have never been able to
achieve my own standard of judgment,
but there is, I am convinced, a
peculiarity of Wine better than that
of Omar?

Lee Wha Co. (華華公司)

22008

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LIMITED

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By Order of the
Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

21945

HUNT'S PORTS AND SHERRIES

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents.

Shanghai Tramways
(Foreign Settlement)

Advertising in Tramcars

The Company has decided to dis-
continue trade advertisements in its
tramcars. After this date no con-
tracts for advertising in the cars
will be entered into; and existing
contracts, on expiry, will not be
renewed. The bill-boards at the
ends of the cars will continue to be
used for announcements relating to
the Company's services; and applica-
tions may be made to the General
Manager, as hitherto, for the
free use of these boards for adver-
tisements connected with charitable
and kindred objects.

D. McCOLL,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co.,
Ltd.,

Traction House,
7, Soochow Road,
8th April, 1919.

21940

BANK NOTES
ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions
received from the CENTRAL BUREAU
OF LIQUIDATION OF THE
DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all
bank notes either in Dollars or Taels
issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH
of the above Bank must be presented
for payment to the undersigned on or
before the 15th April, 1919. After
this date they will be considered null
and void. Notes issued by other
Branches must be presented for pay-
ment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.

By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21653

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases:
Injections of all kind of vaccines,
serums and 1914 (906); Tests of blood,
urine and X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan,
America and Europe, so can
speak English well.

21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuan Rd.)
SHANGHAI

Tel. North 2279.

21666

The Chemor United Rubber
Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Seventh Annual General
Meeting of shareholders will be held
at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai,
on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April,
1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from 15th to
22nd April, 1919, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Shanghai, 9th April, 1919.

21996

NAAMLOOZE VENHOOTSCHAP

Maastrichtsche Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitaat in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting will be held
in the office of the Company,
Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat,
Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday,
the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21957

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment.

Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years'
experience in U.S.A. Patients treated
at their residence by special arrangement.

Telephone N. 2765, 25 North

Szechuan Road. Open 12 noon to
12 p.m.

21958

TURKISH BATH

and

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment.

Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years'
experience in U.S.A. Patients treated
at their residence by special arrangement.

Telephone N. 2765, 25 North

Szechuan Road. Open 12 noon to
12 p.m.

21958

CHWANG QUEN KEE

莊 坤 訶

Shanghai, April 9, 1919.

21991

GERMANY'S TRADE GRIP ON U.S. BROKEN FOR GOOD

Alien Property Custodian's Report Says Investments For Conquest Should Not Go Back

Washington, March 1.—The report of A. Mitchell Palmer, who retires as Alien Property Custodian, to be sworn as the new Attorney General of the United States on Tuesday, March 4, as submitted to President Wilson, was sent to the Senate today and immediately turned over to the Public Printer for publication.

As the report deals with the manifold activities of an official organization which, on behalf of the nation, in time of war, gathered in more than \$700,000,000 worth of alien enemy property, it was naturally a most voluminous document, listing all the properties taken over by the custodian and going minutely into the whole status of alien enemy property activities in this country. The report was not in shape to be easily consulted and was rushed to the Government Printing Office so quickly that it was physically impossible to ascertain its contents. It was the original idea that this report should go into the Senate on Tuesday, but was sent in ahead of time because of Mr. Palmer's nomination for the Attorneyship.

Among many schemes of German interests here, the report tells of a plan to buy up Florida timber lands with the idea of evidently controlling Pensacola Harbor. The report will make a huge official volume.

While the report itself was not available for consultation tonight, its author, the Alien Property Custodian, tonight in a speech at the dinner of the Swarthmore Club at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at Philadelphia asserted that enemy investments in America were divided into two classes, one of which sought dominance and frequently secured control of great industrial and commercial establishments in the United States.

"The enemy investments in America," said Mr. Palmer, "divide themselves into two classes. In the first class are the private investments of individual German subjects, who, attracted by the possibilities in America, invested their funds in a small way in this country in real estate, in mortgages, and in securities, chiefly of industrial and transportation companies. In the second class are the investments which have been made by combined capital in Germany, having close affiliations with the great political and financial powers of the empire.

These latter investments sought dominance and frequently secured control of great industrial and commercial establishments in the United States. It seemed to me from the beginning that these two classes of property should be treated differently when they all came into the possession of the alien property custodian. Speaking in a general way, investments in the first class were friendly. And as to them, the alien property custodian is constituted a sort of trustee or guardian to see that they are preserved and protected as against the time when the treaty of peace or the act of Congress shall make final disposition thereof in kind.

"Investments in the second class were in a sense hostile. They constituted Germany's great industrial army on American soil. They were the far flung lines of advance for her kultur, and so great had they become with the opening of the world that it has now become perfectly plain that Germany lived in high hopes of the assistance which would come to her from the organization which she had

Edna May To Make England Her Home, Is Report



MRS. EDNA MAY LEWISOHN

Mrs. Edna May Lewisohn, once a featured musical comedy star, will make her permanent home in England, according to a report from London. It is expected she will live at Cranbourne Court, in Windsor Forest. It is one of the most beautiful estates in England, and was bought for her by her late husband when she retired from the stage. Mrs. Lewisohn will not return to the stage, according to the London report.

built up on this side of the Atlantic. These investments were largely in industries which, while accepting the hospitality of American laws to become American corporations, were never in fact Americanized. In many cases the factories, warehouses, and offices of these enemy-owned concerns were mere spy centers before America entered the world war, and would have been nests of sedition if the Alien Property Custodian had not acted promptly in their seizure. As to these no obligation is owed to their private owners to conserve or care for them with a view of ever returning them in kind. The purpose of Germany in maintaining many of them here was such as to justify their complete eradication as German enterprises and their thorough naturalisation into an American character.

"When the Congress passed the amendment, giving to the Alien Property Custodian the general power of sale, it was with the purpose in mind that the German industrial army on American soil should be captured and destroyed. I have proceeded with all

expedition possible to this end. Instead of permitting myself to become a mere conservator of enemy property, I have tried to make the trading with the enemy act a fighting force in the war. Germany very promptly recognised the tremendous import of the new aspect of things when the sales amendment was adopted and a general program of sale of enemy owned industries was announced. She bitterly protested through official channels that the plans of alien property custodian were designed to destroy Germany's economic existence upon this Continent."

"When it is recalled that Germany's great hope for the future lay in the industrial conquest of this continent—a conquest which she believed in 1914 she was in a fair way to accomplish—it will readily be seen with what dismay her financial and commercial interests must have viewed the sudden and direct offensive which was designed to forever loosen the grip which she had obtained upon American commerce.

"Our selling program was accompanied by fair notice that, while we would after the war account for the proceeds of sales of enemy property, the properties themselves would be separated from their former enemy owners forever. The sale to the United States Government of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd docks on the Hudson River at New York and at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, the sale and liquidation of the enemy interest in the great American metal textile, chemical, electrical, and other industries before the armistice was signed, helped to bring the German Government to a realisation that regardless of possible military victories she had already lost the war. What effect this program had upon the general morale of Germany it is yet impossible to estimate. Its heartening effect upon our Allies and our own people has been well recognised, and by the same token may be assumed to have had a contrary effect upon our enemies.

"In most of these German-owned industries in America there was not even divided allegiance. Their first love was the Fatherland and all their efforts here were in its interest. They spread German propaganda before America was awake to its significance. They hoped to be powerful enough to make it effective when 'The Day' should come. This is now all in the past. Industrial, commercial, and scientific development which have been stifled or throttled here by reason of the selfish conduct of the German industrial interests should now have full play."

Patton's Sun-Dried Liquid Paint
PAINTON'S PAINT COMPANY
Milwaukee, Newark, N.J.

Be sure
to
get it
at

WING
ON'S
It Pays!

REAL MOTOR CAR SERVICE

is to be obtained at

THE EASTERN GARAGE THE STAR GARAGE

4 Soochow Road

Phones: C. 1159 & 2711

125 Bubbling Well Road

Phones: W. 197 & 131

OUR HIRE CARS ARE THE BEST

We are Agents for the

INTERSTATE, HUPMOBILE,
CHANDLER, MAXWELL,
PREMIER AND MOON

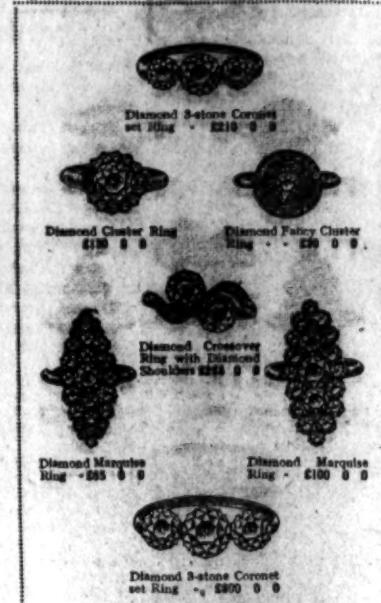
Motors Cars, of which, in most cases, we carry
stocks.

We carry out Repairs of all descriptions, and
undertake Painting and Upholstering Work.
We are experts in Body Building, etc. Pay a visit
to our works; we shall be pleased to show you over.

Spare Parts, Accessories, R.O.M. and FISK Tyres,
and general supplies of all descriptions

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI



BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS TO
HIS MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V.

THE Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's comprehensive stock of Diamond Rings affords every opportunity for selection, while at no other London House can rings of so high quality be purchased for such low prices. A catalogue of Rings will be sent post free on application.

Orders by post receive the same careful attention as those given in person, and customers abroad may rely upon the prices charged being the same as those prevailing in the London Showrooms.

Owing to the War prices are subject to increase without notice, but customers may rely upon the original prices being charged whenever possible.

WARNING.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branch establishments in Regent Street, Oxford Street or elsewhere—in London or abroad. Only one address—112, Regent Street, London, W. 1.

THE
GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD. with which is incorporated
The Goldsmiths Alliance Estd 1754
112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Pond's Vanishing Cream

is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered, a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes" and never reappears, as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing, it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of POND'S VANISHING CREAM before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind and weather,

POND'S VANISHING CREAM is simply wonderful. It preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn, does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good POND'S VANISHING CREAM is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S
VANISHING CREAM

Sold Everywhere

Wholesale from the Sole Agents:
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

59-61 Rue Montauban

Telephone, Central 322



Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

U. K. METAL MARKET
Reuter's Service

London, April 1.—Today's Metal prices were:

Standard Copper f.o.b. 79 5 0

American Electrolytic 99

90% Copper f.o.b. 84 0 0

Lead f.o.b. 11.11—Tls. 90.09

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 27 0 0

Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1m. extra in flask) 20 15 0

Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers) 45 0 0

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) 121

Standard Tin (cash) 226 15 0

Spelter (dry, soft) f.o.b. 37 15 0

Galvanised Sheets 24

Range f.o.b. 81 0 0

Standard Tin (3 months) 224 10 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, April 1.—Today's prices and deliveries were:

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Goo

Fair Walkarillidios 26.50d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 12.50d.

Cotton: Good Middling Texas 1½ inch staple 16.88d.

Plantation Rubber, April to June 2/04 paid.

Deliveries, China Silk 208 bales.

Deliveries, Canton Silk 334 bales.

Deliveries, Japan Silk 334 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 1.—Today's rates were as follows:

Comsol, 24% for account 1568

French Rentes 3% for account 63

Cheques on London at Paris 27.84

Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York 4.54.51

Japanese 4% Bonds 1.86

Kupree Paper, 3% Loan 1.854-55

Bar Silver 49.6d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3.5%

Exchange Hong Kong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/8

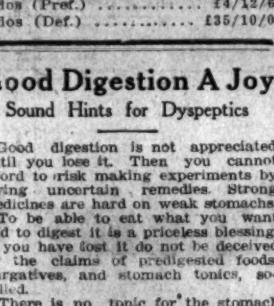
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 4/8

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Shares 1/101

Shells (ord.) 18/6

India (Pref.) 24/12/6

Indes (Def.) 25/10/0



Princess Flees From Russia In Disguise



Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending April 4.

We have a busy week to record, a large volume of business having been transacted.

Shanghai market has been quiet. Most cotton shares seem to be marking time.

Banks—Hongkong Banks are quoted at 1101-10/- in London, and locally the price has again declined, owing to rising exchange, and a fair number of share have changed hands at 1070 and 1050.

Marine Insurances—Cantons have had a sharp rise and have now buyers at 1410. North China are wanted at Tls. 120. Union Airlines at 10.55 are very steady at that rate.

Fire Insurances—China Fires are on offer at 1571, Hongkong Fires at 1530 ex the dividend of 27 just paid.

Shipping—Douglas are steady at 492 with a good demand for April settlement at about this price. Steamboats have strengthened and have changed hands at 224. Preferred Indos have buyers at 222 and Deferred Indos are stronger at 1160 buyers. Star Ferries have been done at 35, and Shells are in request at 18.

Refineries—China Sugars after fluctuation are in demand at 1223. Malabons have weakened and nothing better than \$32 would be paid.

Oils and Mining—Raubs at \$2 are wanted. Tronohs at 40/- are in request. Urals are on offer at 40/- Kaitans at 50/- are unchanged from last week. Langkats are quiet at Tls. 22½ ex dividend of Tls. 2 just paid for the combined shares. This stock is also quoted separately now for the three Companies. Langkats Tls. 12½, Loans Tls. 6, Explorations Tls. 4. Anglo Egyptian "B" have buyers in London at 14. 5/-.

Docks—Hongkong and Gowdon—Kowloon Wharves are a very strong market with sales and buyers at 124 for cash. Hongkong Docks have shown weakness during the period under review but close firm at 154½ buyers (ex dividend and bonus of 5½ just paid). Shanghai Docks are rather weak at Tls. 129 for cash and Tls. 122 June. New Engineering are wanted at Tls. 234.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Centrals are firm at 3106. Hongkong Lands have changed hands at 106 and are still wanted at that price. Humphreys are firm at 37.80 and Hotels are a point higher at 35

Electric Cooking

Why it is preferable to any other kind
BecauseIT IS EASY
IT IS ECONOMICAL
IT IS CLEAN
IT IS UP-TO-DATE

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, March 31.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49.6d. steady.

Previous quotation, London, March 29:

Bar Silver Spot: 49.6d. quiet.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$2,000,000 Reserve Fund \$2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$2,100,000

Head Office: 88 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amitkar Illoko Puket

Bangkok Ipo Rangoon

Bataan Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Colombo Madras Sourabaya

Deli Manila Taiping

Folkestone London (F. & S.)

Haiphong New York Tavoy (Lower)

Hongkong Peking (Burma)

Ivanang Tjentain

Tokyo Yokohama

Shanghai Branch 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund \$15,000,000

Successors and Agencies:

Bank of Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Ningpo Singapore

Djilouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondicherry Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papoate

Hankoo Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

La France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH

41 Kiangs Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Khabaz."

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head Office Peking

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc, etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsi, Tsinling, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds \$15,000,000

Sterling 11,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000

Silver \$35,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.

E. V. D. Par Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

G. T. M. Edkins Esq.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holbrook.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

W. L. Patten Esq.

Chief Manager.

Liangkong-N. J. Straus.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang

Bangkok Johore Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Saigon

Bombay Kuala-Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta London Shanghai

Canton Lyons Singapore

Colombo Malacca Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tsinling

Harbin New York Vladivostock

Hollo Peking Yokohama

London Bankers:

County Westminster and Part's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Roupees.

Capital (fully-paid) \$5,000,000

Reserve Fund \$2,000,000

Kug. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government \$2,500,000

Reserve Fund \$1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 54 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France et en Italie.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

PAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay Haikow Nicollayewak

Chanchun Hankow O/Amur

(Kwan-kiang) Harbin Peking

(Chendee) Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Manchouli Tientsin

Dairen Newchwang Vladivostock

(Dally) Yokohama

25 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI.

G. CARRERE.

Managers for Asia.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000

Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

LIMITED.

No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton Bangkok San Francisco

Batavia Bombay Calcutta

New York Manila Calcutta

London Singapore Calcutta

Honolulu Rangoon Yokohama

Surabaya Canada, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000

Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.

Deputy Managing Director: NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin Chinkiang

Shanghai Soochow

Peking Wusieh

Hankow Hangchow

Nanking Ningpo

Yangchow Shaohsing

Hsichow Canton

Panpu Hongkong

Changchun Changteh

Antung Chengchow

Kukiang Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:

London: International Banking Corporation.

San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.

Boston: American Express Company.

Tokio: Bank of Chosen.

Kobe: Bank of Chosen.

Osaka: Bank of Chosen.

Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.

SHEN CHU HU, Manager.

D. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)EUROPEAN LINES
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

	Tons	Captain	Date
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa	April 14
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Inazu	April 21
AMERICAN LINE			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.			
SWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	May 9
FURHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irihara	June 27
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)			
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	April 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itano	April 18
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	April 25
MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE			
TAKEKISHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	April 12
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai	April 16
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	April 19
WAKANOURA MARU	5,500	Capt. D. Aoshima	April 22
KOBE TO SEATTLE			
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	April 29
FOR JAPAN			
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto	April 25
FOR HONGKONG			
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	June 29
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG			
SWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	April 19
AUSTRALIAN LINE			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manilla).			
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki	April 22
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura	June 26
CALCUTTA LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).			
BOMBAY LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).			
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.			
For freight passage and further information apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha. Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.			

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Mile	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail
101. 3.				4.
		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central	19.50
22.45	8.85		dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	17.00
23.55	11.12		dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	16.53
24.00	11.17		dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	16.45
19.85	11.25		dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	16.45
		524	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	
6.55	9.55	11.40	0	
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	
13.02	16.00	15.87		
16.45	19.20	18.08	148	
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	
7.	—	—	220	
6.00	22.23	20.81	—	
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	
12.27	3.47	0.38		
12.47	4.07	0.48	318	
16.30	6.55	8.16	377	
19.02	8.45	4.59	—	
8.	—	—	620	
5.40	9.00	4.67	—	
11.26	18.02	8.88	523	
11.51	18.20	8.40		
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	
20.08	18.53	18.07	631	
				10.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	
6.55	9.55	11.40	0	
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	
13.02	16.00	15.87		
16.45	19.20	18.08	148	
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	
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7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	
13.02	16.00	15.87		
16.45	19.20	18.08	148	
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	
7.	—	—	220	
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20.08	18.53	18.07	631	
				10.
6.45	9.45	11		

BIG MEET FOR SOLDIERS

Army To Prepare Olympic Games In Paris

Paris, February 5.—An army general order has approved a great athletic meet submitted by the Y. M. C. A. and a cable message has been sent to the Association's director of physical education, Dr. George J. Fisher, asking him to come overseas to help set up the program in the American Expeditionary Forces. Dr. Fisher has been asked to bring with him fifteen of the foremost American athletic directors, the cable specifying such well-known figures in sport as Alonso A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, F. L. Klebecker of the University of California, William F. Garelon of Boston, Dr. A. Sharpe of

Cornell, John Davis of Stevens Institute, L. T. Belmont of the University of Texas, Paul Phillips of Amherst, and C. L. Brewer of the University of Michigan.

It is believed that many of these men will realize what a tremendous influence they can wield here during the period of occupation and will come overseas for a few months at least. The Y. M. C. A. is preparing to lay greater stress than ever from now on upon athletics.

The great athletic program which requires the services of such experts as have been named has been arranged to point to a monster carnival of athletic competition, in which representatives of the Allied nations will take part. These contests will be open only to soldiers of the Allied

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

10th, 11th, 12th and 13th April

"ULTUS"

SECOND SERIES 4 PARTS.

The Best Detective Picture Yet Shown.

ALSO

THE FOLLOWING VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Athletic Performance by Mr. Rowland.

A Boxing Contest, 3 Round.

Two Wrestling Matches.

Change of Programme for Variety Entertainment Every Night.

A CHALLENGE.

Mr. Kastel offers \$100.00 Mex. to anyone who can win a Wrestling Match, under French Rules, against him or Mr. Moran, during any of the above-named nights in the Isis Theatre.

Gentlemen, who wish to participate in Boxing Contests, Four or Six Rounds, during these Four Nights, kindly call at the Isis Theatre between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

Prices of Admission:

Dress Circle, 70 Cents; Box Seats, \$1.00

TODAY, Thursday, April 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th



FRANK KEENAN

THE APOLLO THEATRE PRESENTS

FRANK KEENAN the distinguished American in

"MORE TROUBLE"

There is a certain freshness of novelty to the theme of "More Trouble," the Pathé photoplay in which Frank Keenan is starring at this theatre, which makes it amuse every foot of the way, and reveals Keenan in a humorous role, from which his various characters with which he has been identified in the past. "More Trouble" contains much clean, swift-moving fun. The Keenan Picture is based on a story by Edgar Franklin, and as adapted to the screen by Ouida Bergere. It has the added merit of sustained mystery. The plot revolves about a college boy of seemingly excellent character, who has been to school, followed by a deluge of bills indicating anything but a quiet career away from home. His father's drastic treatment of the bill collectors involves his own business in difficulties and only an unexpected denouement saves him from disaster. The picture was directed by Ernest C. Warde, son of Frederick Warde, the veteran actor.

We shall also screen Pathé's British Gazette—Salmon Fishing TOTO—in "BEACH SPORTS" Time and Prices as usual.

Cornell, John Davis of Stevens Institute, L. T. Belmont of the University of Texas, Paul Phillips of Amherst, and C. L. Brewer of the University of Michigan.

It is believed that many of these men will realize what a tremendous influence they can wield here during the period of occupation and will come overseas for a few months at least. The Y. M. C. A. is preparing to lay greater stress than ever from now on upon athletics.

The great athletic program which requires the services of such experts as have been named has been arranged to point to a monster carnival of athletic competition, in which representatives of the Allied nations will take part. These contests will be open only to soldiers of the Allied

Shanghai Races—Spring Training

Pony.	Rider	Wednesday, April 9, 1919.										Last quarter
		1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	3 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	3 miles		
Society Bird	boy	47.2	1.26.4	2.60.3	2.31.2	...	...	...	...	...	30.4	
Rosewood	boy	37.2	1.18.3	1.47.3	2.18.4	(last mile)	...	...	...	...	31.1	
Mighty King	boy	44.2	1.24.2	2.61	2.34.4	...	...	...	...	...	30.4	
Free and Easy	boy	44.4	1.22.4	1.57	2.27.4	...	...	...	...	...	30.4	
Rouble	boy	34.2	1.18.4	1.59	2.23.4	2.58.1	...	...	...	...	31.2	
Tatouillard	GW	(pulled up after going 1/4 of one mile in 1 1/4 miles gallop.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.2	
Hallow E'en	boy	—	1.24	2.61.2	2.23	...	...	...	...	...	31.2	
Figaro	WGC	38.2	1.18.3	1.55.2	2.29.3	3.02.1	...	...	...	...	32.2	
Kennebec	AVW	38.2	1.14.2	1.48	2.19	...	(last mile)	...	...	...	30.1	
Rydand	boy	37	1.10.3	1.40.4	2.18.2	...	...	...	...	...	30.1	
The Cornerake	WH	40	1.15.1	1.48.2	2.18.2	...	...	...	...	...	30.1	
Allied King	boy	40	1.15	1.49.2	2.21.3	...	...	...	...	...	32	
Seabird	boy	36	1.11	1.50.2	2.26.2	2.59.8	3.31.1	...	...	...	31.2	
Seahawk	boy	37.1	1.18.4	1.46.2	2.17	...	...	...	...	...	31.2	
Sulphur	boy	37.1	1.18.4	1.46.2	2.17	...	...	...	...	...	30.3	
Rest Cure	AJPH	35.3	1.12.1	1.47.4	2.23	2.54.2	...	...	...	...	31.2	
Watermark	boy	39	1.13.3	1.51	2.22	...	...	...	...	...	31	
Sleevig	WGC	38	1.17.1	1.54.8	2.20.1	3.02	...	...	...	...	32.4	
Night Hawk	boy	42.1	1.22.2	2.05.1	2.42.4	3.16	...	...	...	...	32.1	
Silver Scream	boy	39.4	1.47.3	1.53.3	2.27	...	...	...	...	...	33.2	
White Hope	AVW	38.1	1.16.2	1.53.3	2.29.2	3.06.8	...	...	...	...	37.1	
The Oriole	WH	39	1.47.3	1.53.4	2.27.4	2.58.1	...	...	...	...	20.2	
Fighting King	boy	45.2	1.25.2	1.59.2	2.23	...	...	...	...	...	32.2	
Portobello	JEC	41.2	1.19.2	1.56.2	2	3.02.3	...	...	...	...	30.1	
Colinton	boy	35.1	1.15.2	1.54.3	2.29.2	3.06.1	...	...	...	...	30.4	
Vosborg	WGC	38.1	1.16.4	1.53	2.26.4	3.00.3	...	...	...	...	33.2	
Black Fox	MOS	40.2	1.22.2	2.01.1	2.23.2	3.03.4	...	...	...	...	30.1	
Wilson	boy	42.2	1.21.3	1.59.2	2.23.2	last mile	...	...	...	...	32	
Chop Dollar	CRB	51.2	1.41.3	2.02.4	2.36.1	...	...	...	...	...	32.2	
Siamese Cat	boy	41.2	1.21	1.59.2	2.26	last mile	...	...	...	...	36.3	
Crabby	SAS	41	1.19.3	1.57.2	2.02	...	...	...	...	...	30.1	
The Hawk	WH	—	1.15.4	1.49.2	2.20.1	(last mile whole time 2.55.4)	...	...	...	...	30.4	
The Bulbul	boy	37.4	1.14.1	2	2.20.2	(last mile)	...	...	...	...	32.2	
Odin	WGC	35.4	1.12.1	1.46.3	2.20.2	2.58	...	...	...	...	32.2	
Escapade	SAS	37	1.10	1.48	2.21	2.55	3.29	...	...	...	34	
After Dark	boy	36.1	1.15	1.50	2.23	2.58.2	...	...	...	...	35.2	
Bythe	FV	26.1	1.12	1.46.2	2.18.1	...	...	...	...	...	31.4	
Brilliant Dahlia	CRB	27.2	1.12.1	1.46.4	2.19.2	...	...	...	...	...	32.2	
Rob Roy	GG	37.4	1.44.1	1.50.3	2	2.56.4	...	...	...	...	30.1	
Bonanza	ET	—	1.10	1.44.2	2.13.3	...	...	...	...	...	29.1	
Poppy	AJPH	42	1.20.3	1.55.4	2.29.3	...	...	...	...	...	33.4	
Marmon	boy	42	1.20.3	1.56.2	2.28.3	...	...	...	...	...	32.1	
The Prelate	NWH	—	1.20	1.58	2.33.2	3.06.3	...	...	...	...	31	
Bhim	boy	40	1.20	1.58	2.33.2	3.06.3	...	...	...	...	31	
Midas	boy	37.1	1.12.1	1.51	2.28.3	3.03.1	3.33.2	...	...	...	30.1	
All on the sand.												

armies, being in effect a set of military games.

"Athletics for everybody" is the object aimed at. Plans call for official A. E. F. championships in a wide variety of competitive sports, beginning with regimental elimination contests and ranging upward through divisions and possibly army corps, culminating in finals to be held in Paris. But further than the object to be gained by these military championships are the potential possibilities of physical pageants and demonstrations to be held in various centers.

While the main features of the proposed military Olympic games will be

supervised by such men as have been named, leaders here are hopeful of having the co-operation of such men as Dr. William Burdick, head of the department of physical training and playground work in Baltimore; H. J. Norton, Director of physical education in the schools of Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. H. F. Kallenberg of Chicago, A. E. Metzler and George E. Stock of New York, and Fred Henckel of Minnesota.

Dr. Fisher is expected to arrive in France early in February. It was through his efforts that such men as William H. (Sparrow) Robertson, Frank Quincy of Yale, Jack Magee of Bowdoin, Bill Clarke, Platt Adams, and others went overseas months ago.

The American Olympic Committee has been formed, and the first meeting will be held in New York on April 10th.